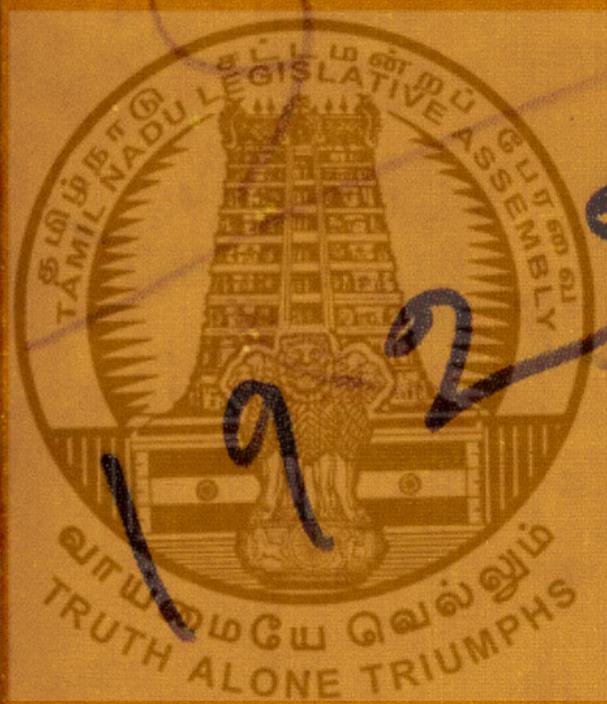


1922



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TO THE

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THIRD SESSION

November 1922

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The Council assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 13th November 1922, the hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., President, presiding.

I

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members took the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and then took their seats:—

Mr. ARCHIBALD YOUNG GIPPS CAMPBELL, C.I.E., I.C.S.

„ JOHN MATHAI.

„ ROBERT GEORGE GRIEVE.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur TINNEVELLY NELLAYAPPA PILLAI SIVAGNANAM PILLAI Avargal.

II

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15—

(1) Printed copies of the questions and answers to be put and given at a meeting of the Council shall be placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner:—

The Secretary shall call the name of each interpellator in alphabetical order, specify the serial numbers of his questions and make a sufficient pause to allow him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place if he is desirous of asking a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate;]

Masulipatam-Challapalli road.

316 Q.—S. R. Y. ANKINEDU PRASAD Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased—

(1) to publish a statement showing the money spent in each year during the last five years for conducting the repairs of the Masulipatam-Challapalli road in the Divi taluk, Kistna district, and the miles satisfactorily repaired within the period; and

(2) to state what steps have been taken by him upon the representation made to him regarding the most deplorable condition of the above road by the inhabitants of several villages in the Divi taluk when he visited Masulipatam in November 1921?

A.—(1) The Government have no information.

(2) The complaint was referred to the president of the district board.

Reservation of lands on the sides of public roads.

317 Q.—S. R. Y. ANKINEDU PRASAD Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state how many feet of land are generally reserved including the sides for the breadth of (1) main trunk roads managed by district boards, (2) small taluk boards and of (3) public donkas and puntas in non-Government villages?

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A.—In the case of trunk roads the Government have prescribed a width of 46 to 64 feet between the side drains. In the darkhast rules (Board's Standing Order No. 15) it is laid down that where a road runs through the land darkhasted for, a width of at least one chain should be set apart for the road. The Government have no further information.

Annual income to the Bandar taluk board and formation of pits by the side of public roads.

318 Q.—S. R. Y. ANKINEDU PRASAD Bahadur: With reference to the answers to my questions Nos. 2 and 263 put by me at the meeting of the Council held in September, will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to call for the information required and to publish the same?

A.—The hon. Member can obtain the information from the local bodies responsible.

Receipts from tolls on the Masulipatam-Challapalli road.

319 Q.—S. R. Y. ANKINEDU PRASAD Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the amount realised by the Masulipatam municipality on all its toll-gates during the last year and the current year;

(b) the amount realised from the toll-gate placed on the Masulipatam-Challapalli road during the said period; and

(c) the amount, if any, paid by the Masulipatam municipality during the last two years out of the receipts of the said toll-gate either to the Bandar taluk board or to the district board?

A.—(a) The total gross toll income of the Masulipatam municipality in 1921-22 was Rs. 13,511. The council expects an income of Rs. 21,000 in 1922-23.

(b) & (c) The Government have no information. The municipal council contributes to the district board 25 per cent of its net income from tolls from all the toll-gates.

Toll-gate on the Masulipatam-Challapalli road.

320 Q.—S. R. Y. ANKINEDU PRASAD Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there is only one toll-gate on the Masulipatam-Challapalli road running over 20 miles, which is located in the municipal limits of Masulipatam and the receipts of which are always appropriated by the said municipality?

A.—There is no toll-gate on the Masulipatam-Challapalli road outside the limits of the Masulipatam municipality. The Masulipatam municipal council contributes to the Kistna district board one-fourth of its net income from all its toll-gates.

The municipality of Masulipatam.

321 Q.—S. R. Y. ANKINEDU PRASAD Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the district board of Kistna or the taluk board of Bandar have ever made any proposal

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to the municipality of Masulipatam to allot a portion of the receipts derived from the toll-gate placed on the Masulipatam-Challapalli road for its maintenance in consideration of the long distance of the road measuring 20 miles over which the vehicle traffic is carried on as against 2 or 3 miles of the road in Masulipatam municipal limits over which the same traffic passes?

A.—The Government have no information.

Nomination of members by the president of the Bandar taluk board.

322 Q.—S. R. Y. ANKINEDU PRASAD Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the president of the Bandar taluk board nominated persons who were defeated in the elections, and if so, their names and occupation;

(b) whether one of the members so nominated is a suspended village munsif and is also a person convicted by a divisional magistrate;

(c) whether the Government will discourage such nominations in future; and

(d) whether the said suspended and convicted village munsif is still allowed to sit in the taluk board meetings?

A.—(a), (b) & (d) The Government have no information.

(c) The Government do not consider that any instruction is necessary in the matter. The hon. Member's attention is invited to section 55 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

Income from the sale of Government lankas in Divi taluk, Kistna district.

323 Q.—S. R. Y. ANKINEDU PRASAD Bahadur: With reference to the answer to my question No. 4, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to call for the information wanted and to publish the same?

A.—An extent of 674.78 acres of Government lanka and padugai land was sold in the Divi taluk for fasli 1332, for an annual rental of Rs. 15,280.

Income from toddy sales in Divi taluk, Kistna district.

324 Q.—S. R. Y. ANKINEDU PRASAD Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education (Excise) be pleased to state what income is derived from toddy sales in the taluk of Divi, Kistna district, in the current year, i.e., 1922-23?

A.—The Government are not yet in possession of the information.

Expense incurred for surveying unions.

325 Q.—S. R. Y. ANKINEDU PRASAD Bahadur: With reference to the answer to my question No. 140 regarding the survey of unions and their cost, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to furnish information as to the expense incurred for surveying each union?

A.—The Government are not in possession of the information. The average cost of the survey of a union is, however, roughly estimated at Rs. 180 per mile.

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Kondapally Butchayya, ex-village munsif of Nidumole.

326 Q.—S. R. Y. ANKINEDU PRASAD Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that one Kondapally Butchayya, ex-village munsif of Nidumole absconded, before the Divisional Magistrate of Gudivada, Kistna district, pronounced judgment in a certain rioting case imprisoning him for four months and binding him over to keep the peace for a certain period;

(b) whether it is true that the convicted Butchayya got the information of his conviction beforehand, while remaining in the said Magistrate's court expecting delivery of judgment along with the other accused;

(c) whether it is also true that two police sub-inspectors and some constables were also present at the court, when the convict effected his escape as soon as the Magistrate sent to the police station for an extra guard to take the prisoners under custody;

(d) whether the said munsif was admitted as an in-patient into the Government Hospital, Masulipatam, by the District Medical Officer, situated at a distance of 25 miles from Gudivada subsequent to his absconding and thus escaped from being arrested and taken before the Magistrate for receiving sentence;

(e) whether the High Court set free on bail this accused also along with the other convicted persons though he was not actually taken before the Magistrate for receiving conviction;

(f) whether the authorities concerned have brought these matters to the notice of the Government;

(g) if so, whether the Government have already taken steps to hold an inquiry;

(h) under what circumstances the District Medical Officer had to admit the accused into the Government Hospital, Masulipatam, while warrants of arrest had been issued by the Divisional Magistrate of Gudivada to arrest him as an absconding accused person; and

(i) who the persons are that may be held responsible for the escape of the convicted prisoner?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Before pronouncing judgment, the Subdivisional Magistrate directed the Sub-Inspector of Police, Gudivada, to be ready with the police guard necessary to take charge of the 14 prisoners. The fact that a guard had been sent for would make it clear to every one in the vicinity of the court that the accused were to be convicted.

(c) Two Police Sub-Inspectors were present in the court on 30th June 1922 when the extra guard was sent for. The question, however, implies that the accused was in police custody. This is not correct. He was on bail on his own recognizances, and disappeared when he saw that he was about to be convicted.

(d) The said Butchayya was admitted as an in-patient in the Government Hospital at Masulipatam on 2nd July 1922 by the District Medical Officer, Kistna, and was arrested in the hospital the following day and kept under police guard.

(e) Yes.

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- (f) No. It was not a matter that would ordinarily be brought to the notice of Government, but the Government have now, for the benefit of the hon. Member, obtained a report of the facts from the District Magistrate.
- (g) No. The Government see no need for any inquiry.
- (h) The District Medical Officer had no concern with any warrant for arrest and was unaware that it had been issued. He admitted the patient, because he was ill.
- (i) Seeing that no convicted prisoner escaped from custody, the question does not arise.

The Public Prosecutor of Masulipatam.

327 Q.—S. R. Y. ANKINEDU PRASAD Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the public prosecutor of Masulipatam is appearing on behalf of the Government in the criminal appeal filed in the District Court of Kistna by the convicted Butchayya and others, against the judgment of the Gudivada Divisional Magistrate;
- (b) whether the same public prosecutor is also appearing for Butchayya and his father-in-law in certain civil suits pending in the same Court;
- (c) whether the rules, if in existence, will allow such an arrangement; and
- (d) whether the Government are satisfied that justice will not suffer if the same vakil appears for and against the accused in the same Court, though the cases are different?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.
 (c) There are no rules to the contrary.
 (d) The Government cannot answer an abstract question.

Public prosecutors in the Presidency.

328 Q.—Mr. M. APPALANARASAYYA NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state, in continuation of question No. 1248 by Munshi Muhammad Rahman Sahib at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th February 1922, the names of all the public prosecutors in the Presidency with the following information:—

- (a) age,
- (b) dates on which they were first appointed,
- (c) whether the rule requiring officers to be retired at the age of 55 or 60 years will apply to these officers,
- (d) whether, while the term of office is limited to three years at a time, the same individual can be appointed indefinitely any number of times; and
- (e) what was the scale of fees allowed formerly and now, and whether reduction of public prosecutors' fees was one of the items to be taken into consideration in the retrenchment scheme?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the "List of Establishments of the Judicial Department." The Government have no other information.
 (c) No.
 (d) Yes: if they are best fitted for the post.

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(e) For the old and present scales of fees to public prosecutors the hon. Member is referred to G.O. No 450, dated 1st March 1921, placed on the table.*

Supply channel to the Periyakulam tank.

329 Q.—Mr. R. APPASWAMI NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) with reference to the answer to question No. 39, dated 15th July 1920, whether as a result of the gauging operations in Araikulam odai in 1920, 1921 and in previous years it has been ascertained that sufficient water is available in the said odai; and

(b) if the reply to (a) be in the affirmative, when the preparation of the estimate and the sanction of the scheme for excavating a supply channel to the Periyakulam tank in Ottapidaram, Tinnevelly district, is expected to be completed?

A.—(a) & (b) The results of the gaugings taken have been received from the Superintending Engineer. The question whether a sufficient supply of water can be counted upon as being available in the odai is now under the consideration of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Irrigation of high lands in Tentiruperai, Tinnevelly district.

330 Q.—Mr. R. APPASWAMI NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to lay on the table—

(a) a copy of the correspondence sanctioning the irrigation of high lands in Tentiruperai, Tiruchendur taluk of Tinnevelly district, from a new channel to be excavated from Tenkarai in Alvartirunagari, Tinnevelly district, instead of from the southern channel of the Srivaikuntam anicut with a view to improve the supply of water to the tank in Atur, Tiruchendur taluk of the Tinnevelly district; and

(b) a copy of the report of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Palamcottah, made in 1920-21, recommending not to give effect to the above proposal and suggesting another remedy and copy of the order passed thereon by the Government?

A.—(a) & (b) No proposal for a new channel from the Tenkarai tank has been sanctioned.

Drainage of wet lands under Perungulam tank in Tinnevelly district.

331 Q.—Mr. R. APPASWAMI NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to answer to question No. 40, dated 13th July 1920, whether the Government have passed orders undertaking to improve the drainage of the wet lands under Perungulam tank in Srivaikuntam taluk of the Tinnevelly district at the expense of the Government and if so, when this work will be taken in hand?

A.—The Government have since sanctioned the execution of the work entirely from irrigation funds; it is proposed to put the work in hand during the closure.

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Irrigational possibilities of Vaipar river in Sattur taluk.

332 Q.—Mr. R. APPASWAMI NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the irrigational possibilities of the Vaipar river in Sattur taluk, Ramnad district, have been investigated; if there was no such investigation, whether the Government will be pleased to call for a report of the same from the authorities concerned?

A.—Yes; the only scheme possible is a reservoir in the Watrap Hills at the source of the Arjunanadhi, a tributary of the Vaipar. The supply available in the river is being gauged.

Students belonging to the Kallar community.

333 Q.—Rao Bahadur V. APPASWAMI VANDAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether students belonging to the Kallar community are included in the category of backward classes?

A.—Yes.

Negapatam District Court.

334 Q.—Rao Bahadur V. APPASWAMI VANDAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the District Court at Negapatam will be made permanent?

A.—The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Letting of water in the rivers of the Tanjore district.

335 Q.—Rao Bahadur V. APPASWAMI VANDAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state when water was let into the rivers in the deltaic parts of the Tanjore district in the year 1922?

A.—During the months of March, April, May and June 1922 the shutters of the Cauvery and Vennar regulators were not completely closed, but whatever supply was available was sent down both the rivers. The first useful supply for irrigation purposes passed automatically into the Cauvery and Vennar on the 1st July 1922.

Repairs to the Grand Anicut.

336 Q.—Rao Bahadur V. APPASWAMI VANDAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the amount of estimate for the repairs to the Grand Anicut and how much was spent in 1921-22?

A.—An estimate, amounting to Rs. 19,300, for special repairs to the Grand Anicut was sanctioned by the Superintending Engineer and an expenditure of Rs. 17,418 was incurred against this estimate during 1921-22. Besides this, an estimate of Rs. 1,43,800 for improvements to the anicut has been sanctioned by the Government in July last. Against this latter estimate, an expenditure of Rs. 1,665 was incurred during 1921-22.

Strengthening of the bunds in the rivers of the Tanjore district.

337 Q.—Rao Bahadur V. APPASWAMI VANDAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the total expenditure in 1921-22 and up to date in 1922-23 for the purpose of strengthening the existing bunds of the several rivers in the Tanjore district?

A.—The Government have no information.

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Settlement of land revenue in the Kannivadi zamin.

338 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(1) whether any settlement of land revenue was made in the Kannivadi zamin, Dindigul taluk, immediately before or after the grant of a permanent sanad to the Commercial Bank; and

(2) whether the present survey operations conducted in the said Kannivadi zamin will be followed by a settlement of land revenue?

A.—(1) Yes. The peshkash was fixed in 1905.

(2) No.

Temporary commissions in the Indian Medical Service.

339 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of medical graduates from Madras who

(i) took temporary commissions before January 1920,

(ii) took temporary commissions after January 1920,

(iii) applied for temporary commissions to the Surgeon-General but did not get them; and

(b) how many of this last class had applied for them before 1920 and how many after 1920?

A.—The information desired is not available in the Secretariat or in the Surgeon-General's Office.

Temporary civil assistant surgeons.

340 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(1) how many temporary civil assistant surgeons who had opportunities of taking commissions but did not avail themselves thereof are still in the service; and

(2) how many of them are Brahmans and how many non-Brahmans?

A.—(1) There are at present 15 temporary civil assistant surgeons in service, who did not take up commissions in the Indian Medical Service. No information is available as to how many of them had opportunities of taking up commissions.

(2) Seven of them are Brahmans and eight non-Brahmans.

Discharge of temporary civil assistant surgeons.

341 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether in discharging temporary civil assistant surgeons from service, regard is paid to the shortness of service or to lack of efficiency; and

(b) whether in discharging temporary civil assistant surgeons from service, consideration has been shown to those who had no opportunity of taking temporary commissions, though they had applied for the same, and to those who passed out of the Medical College after January 1920?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 176, clause (f).

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Camp of exercise for the Mysore and Coorg Rifles.

342 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state why the military authorities selected Easter-tide, April 1922, for a camp of exercise for the Mysore and Coorg Rifles?

A.—The Government have no information.

Inclusion fee in the Gôdâvari and Kistna deltas.

343 Q.—Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state in what stage the following matters stand—

(1) transferring the old Gôdâvari portion of the Kistna district back to the Gôdâvari district; and

(2) levying an inclusion fee of Rs. 25 per acre on the lands recently classed as wet in the Kistna and Gôdâvari deltas?

A.—(1) The proposal to reconstitute the Gôdâvari, Kistna and Vizagapatam districts is now under examination by the Board of Revenue.

(2) The question is still under the consideration of Government.

Overseas, etc., allowances to Indians in the Indian Civil Service.

344 Q.—Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state what the object is in allowing Indian Civil Service officers of the Indian nationality the overseas and other allowances, which are intended for European Indian Civil Service officers?

A.—The Government are not aware what allowances are referred to other than the overseas allowance. The grant of that to Indians recruited by open competition in England in 1919 and the five following years was a special concession given by the Secretary of State.

Mappilla Sub-Inspectors of Police in Malabar.

345 Q.—Mr. A. D. M. BAVOTTI SAHIB: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many Mappilla sub-inspectors of police worked in the rebellious area of Malabar;

(b) whether any one of them was given a promotion;

(c) whether any one of them was injured in person or property in the rebellion; and

(d) how many Hindu sub-inspectors who worked in the rebellious area were given promotion, grade or circle?

A.—(a) Five Mappilla sub-inspectors worked in the rebellious area.

(b) None of them have been given promotion.

(c) Two of them were wounded. Two of them lost money.

(d) Nine of the Hindu sub-inspectors were promoted, three to the rank of inspector and six to higher grades as sub-inspectors.

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—“Sir, may I ask a question arising out of the answer given to question No. 345? I would like to know, if the hon. Member will be pleased to give information on the subject, why none of the Mappilla sub-inspectors have been promoted?”

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—“I want notice of the question, Sir.”

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Clerks in the office of the Fisheries, Calicut.

346 Q.—Mr. A. D. M. BAVOTTI SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the clerks in the office of the Fisheries, Calicut, have to work long hours daily and also forego many of their holidays on account of increase of work and reduction of establishment; and

(b) whether it is a fact that there is heavy cash transaction in that office and the same is attended to by a low-paid clerk in the absence of a good accountant?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative. There has been neither increase of work nor reduction in the sanctioned strength of the office of Assistant Director (Coast).

(b) The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. The work is attended to by a clerk on Rs. 40 in the scale of Rs. 35—35—1½—50—1—60.

Drinking-water supply in Ganjam district.

347 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the action taken on the representation made by Mr. B. Nageswara Rao, member, district board, to the Government on the question of scarcity of drinking-water in Ganjam in April last; and

(b) if any solution of this problem of frequent scarcity of drinking-water supply has been attempted with the help of the local bodies?

A.—(a) Mr. Nageswara Rao was referred to the local bodies which are responsible for the supply of drinking-water.

(b) No specific proposals have been received on the subject from Ganjam from the local bodies responsible.

Toll-fee on unladen bulls, etc.

348 Q.—Rao Bahadur K. GOPALAKRISHNAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state in which district boards and municipalities in the Presidency a toll-fee is levied on unladen bulls or bullocks, buffaloes, mules, asses and horses?

A.—The Government have no information.

Representation of the depressed classes in the Chingleput taluk board.

349 Q.—Mr. L. C. GURUSWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased—

(i) to state

(a) whether there was a member belonging to the depressed classes on the Chingleput taluk board last year,

(b) whether there are members belonging to the depressed classes on the Chingleput taluk board now,

(c) whether it is a fact that there were applications from the members of the depressed classes for nomination to the Chingleput taluk board,

(d) whether there are depressed class members on the Salem taluk board; and

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(ii) to lay on the table the names of members belonging to the depressed classes who have been nominated to the various local bodies throughout the Presidency?

A.—(i) (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) There was a member from 1st April 1922 to 26th May 1922. The Government have no information as to whether the vacancy has since been filled up.

(c) & (d) The Government have no information.

(ii) The hon. Member is referred to the latest Quarterly Civil List as regards district boards and municipal councils. Information in regard to taluk and union boards is being called for.

Darkhast land for Adi-Dravidas in Punkunam, Wandiwash taluk.

350 Q.—Mr. L. C. GURUSWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Adi-Dravidas living in Punkunam village in Wandiwash taluk applied for darkhast land in Punkunam a year ago;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Revenue Officer of the place subsequently inspected the spot in person, gave verbal orders to the petitioners to cultivate the lands and promised to send the assignment order soon;

(c) whether it is a fact that the caste-Hindu ryots of the village obstructed the petitioners when they ploughed the lands, assaulted them, beat them severely and destroyed their agricultural implements and attempted to take the lives of some of the petitioners;

(d) whether it is a fact that the petitioners immediately went to the sub-magistrate at Wandiwash and reported the occurrence to him and requested him to safeguard them; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the sub-magistrate refused to admit the complaint of the petitioners?

A.—The Government have no information but will enquire.

Pay of the district board engineer, Salem.

351 Q.—Mr. K. A. KANDASWAMI KANDAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was a resolution before the Salem District Board to reduce the pay of the district board engineer;

(b) whether, notwithstanding this, they passed a resolution to increase his pay;

(c) whether it is a fact that some members sent dissenting notes to the Government;

(d) whether the dissenting note brought to the notice of the Government the losses (incurred by the district board) and the injustice resulting from the joint action of the district board engineer and the president of the district board; and

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(e) whether the members who brought this to the notice of the Government were nominated members?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) The Council passed a resolution increasing the pay of the engineer.

(c) The answer is in the affirmative.

(d) The dissenting minutes contain certain allegations as to losses.

(e) The answer is in the affirmative.

Income of the district and taluk boards of Salem.

352 Q.—Mr. K. A. KANDASWAMI KANDAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether it is possible to obtain information regarding the diminution in the items of income of the district and taluk boards of Salem and find out the causes for the same?

A.—The Government do not understand what information the hon. Member desires.

Introduction of permanent settlement in the ryotwari holdings.

353 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the action taken by the Government upon the resolution passed by the Council recommending the introduction of permanent settlement in the ryotwari holdings in the Presidency?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (a) of question No. 180.

Re-grouping of districts in the Presidency.

354 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether there are any proposals for re-grouping the districts of this Presidency, and, if so, to place them on the table?

A.—The Government have called for proposals for the amalgamation of the Madras and Chingleput districts and the reconstitution of the districts of Gōdāvari, Kistna and Vizagapatam. The proposals have not yet been received.

Re-adjustment of revenue divisions and taluks in the Nellore district.

355 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether there are any proposals for the re-adjustment of the revenue divisions and taluks in the Nellore district, and, if so, to place them on the table?

A.—The Government have called for proposals from the Collector of Nellore.

Irrigation projects in the Nellore district.

356 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place on the table a statement showing the various irrigation projects which have been investigated in the Nellore district since the date of publication of the report of the Indian Irrigation Commission, 1901-1903, and the result of such investigations?

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•A.—A statement giving the information asked for is laid on the table.*

Industrial settlement at Kavali.

357 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the number of settlers in the industrial settlement at Kavali at the beginning of each of the following periods and the number of settlers who escaped from that settlement during each of these periods:—

- (i) 1st January 1921 to 30th June 1921,
- (ii) 1st July 1921 to 31st December 1921, and
- (iii) 1st January 1922 to 30th June 1922?

A.—Information is available only for the total number of persons absconding at the end of the official years, and it is given below:—

Year.	Total on the roll.	Number absconding.
On 31st March 1921 ..	1,973	239
Do 1922 ..	1,999	262

Crimes in the Nellore district.

358 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the number of cases of grave crime reported from each of the revenue taluks or divisions in the Nellore district during each of the following periods:—

- (i) 1st January 1921 to 30th June 1921,
- (ii) 1st July 1921 to 31st December 1921, and
- (iii) 1st January 1922 to 30th June 1922?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the statements attached to the Police Administration Report for the year 1921. In the absence of special reasons, the Government are not prepared to collect any further information.

Arrests in Guntur.

359 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether any, and, if so, what action has been taken by the Government regarding the arrest of nearly 200 persons at Guntur on the 1st August 1922 and 2nd August 1922?

A.—No action has been taken by the Government.

Sale of arrack and toddy shops in each district.

360 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education (Excise) be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the amounts realised from the sales of (a) arrack shops and (b) toddy shops in each district of the presidency during the last three years?

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A.—A statement is laid on the table (as below).

Names of districts.	Arrack sales.			Toddy sales.		
	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Agency division ..	2,01,827	2,28,609	2,81,692		8,822	3,643
Ganjam ..	1,62,281	2,18,105	2,02,635	36,661	43,913	34,080
Vizagapatam ..	2,64,102	3,14,220	2,10,996	1,13,697	1,04,707	54,723
Godavari ..	2,00,532	2,24,790	2,24,742	1,60,809	1,78,383	79,245
Kistna ..	3,15,198	4,03,971	3,31,032	3,82,167	4,06,839	1,74,777
Guntur ..	2,24,634	3,00,237	2,03,295	1,64,964	1,54,467	48,963
Nellore ..	1,44,953	2,06,139	1,45,968	1,55,181	1,67,667	37,355
Cuddapah ..	2,19,618	4,15,506	2,01,441	2,03,253	2,32,080	1,18,173
Anantapur ..	1,69,683	2,69,574	1,37,661	9,73,308	10,69,260	4,86,204
Bellary ..	2,39,466	3,08,172	2,19,732	8,09,334	7,85,064	4,75,296
Kurnool ..	1,30,382	2,22,900	90,360	7,09,323	7,04,406	4,33,596
Madras ..	4,81,380	6,89,000	8,32,680	7,18,260	7,36,370	4,74,060
Chingleput ..	2,65,248	3,70,692	3,99,024	7,72,812	9,04,380	7,01,436
Chittoor ..	1,39,512	1,84,758	1,31,886	3,80,616	3,95,568	2,80,536
North Arcot ..	3,96,948	5,73,192	4,53,204	9,00,636	8,55,072	6,45,034
South Arcot ..	3,17,580	5,94,564	5,43,420	4,36,992	5,08,008	4,59,823
Tanjore ..	2,16,318	2,57,844	2,69,712	16,04,424	18,16,392	15,96,900
Trichinopoly ..	3,29,352	5,01,960	4,36,860	9,44,700	9,89,472	5,03,940
Madura ..	3,00,492	4,28,480	2,97,696	7,51,176	7,56,420	4,89,142
Ramnad ..	1,63,920	2,09,988	1,81,764	4,68,846	4,49,448	2,51,273
Tinnevelly ..	2,58,852	3,60,852	3,65,772	3,78,441	3,68,280	2,24,988
Coimbatore ..	5,41,140	6,86,926	4,45,350	15,38,412	12,64,810	6,63,121
The Nilgiris ..	2,05,200	1,82,580	1,80,960	..	..	..
Salem ..	2,07,420	3,17,922	2,79,468	14,52,120	12,90,612	6,04,032
South Kanara ..	80,638	1,06,755	1,21,392	3,80,686	4,30,320	2,97,390
Malabar ..	1,29,227	1,50,996	1,65,520	4,52,025	4,88,199	4,61,730

The Mappilla outbreak.

361 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of persons among the civil population who were killed by the rebels in the recent Mappilla outbreak;

(b) the number of women and children among the persons killed;

(c) the number of temples wholly or partially destroyed;

(d) the number of temples desecrated; and

(e) the number of Hindus forcibly converted?

A.—(a) The number is believed to be between 500 and 600.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) & (d) No statistics have been compiled, but the number of temples destroyed or desecrated must exceed 100.

(e) The number is probably large, but for obvious reasons the Government have purposely refrained from attempting to collect accurate figures.

Compensation to Government servants for loss of property in the Mappilla rebellion.

362 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether any compensation has been awarded to Government servants for loss of property caused by the rebels in the Mappilla outbreak;

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(b) if so, the names of such Government servants and the amounts granted to each of them;

(c) whether it is the intention of Government to grant compensation for loss of property caused by the rebels to persons who are not Government servants; and

(d) whether it is the intention of Government to grant to the relatives of persons killed by the rebels, compassionate allowance similar to that which was granted to the relatives of those that died in the railway train from Tirur to Podanur?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A list is laid on the table* (appended).

(c) & (d) The Government propose to devote towards the replacement of losses suffered during the rebellion, and the relief of the sufferers all the money which may be collected in the shape of fines and confiscation from persons convicted of offences connected with the rebellion.

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“Sir, referring to answer to question No. 362 (c) and (d), may I request the hon. Member for Government to state how much money has been collected in the shape of fines and confiscations so far?”

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—“Sir, I am afraid I have not got accurate figures before me but the amount is about a lakh and a half.”

Destruction of records in the Munsifs' Courts, etc., during the Mappilla rebellion.

363 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member, the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government intend taking any and, if so, what action to remove or minimise the loss and inconvenience caused by the destruction of records in the Munsifs' Courts, Registration offices and private houses during the recent Mappilla rebellion?

A.—So far as the civil courts are concerned, the matter is under consideration. In the matter of registration offices, the hon. Member's attention is drawn to the proclamation issued in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 11th April last. So far as private houses are concerned, the Government do not propose to take any action.

District Munsif's Court at Perintalmanna.

364 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a memorial from the people of the Walavanad taluk requesting them to re-open the District Munsif's Court at Perintalmanna; and

(b) whether the Government intend to re-open the District Munsifs' Courts at Manjeri and Perintalmanna at an early date?

* Vide Appendix III on page 519 infra.

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) There is no proposal before Government at present to re-open the courts referred to.

Report on the 'Train tragedy.'

365 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the reasons for the delay in the publication of the report on the 'Train tragedy'?

A.—Attention is invited to the Government of India's resolution on the subject published on the 30th August 1922.

Abolition of Sub-Magistrate's Court at Alattur, Malabar.

366 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that inconvenience is caused to the people of Alattur and its neighbourhood in the district of Malabar by the abolition of the Sub-Magistrate's Court in that locality; and

(b) whether the Government intend to re-establish the court at an early date?

A.—The Court has not been abolished. But certain sub-magistrates have been deputed as summary magistrates for the trial of rebellion cases, their ordinary work being done by neighbouring sub-magistrates. The Sub-Magistrate of Alattur is one of these. His work is at present being managed by the Tahsildar and the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Palghat, who sit at Alattur occasionally. No complaint has been received by the Government alleging any inconvenience caused by this arrangement to the people of Alattur and its neighbourhood.

Promotions of sarishtadars of district and sessions courts.

367 Q.—Rai Sahib E. C. M. MASCARENHAS: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether sarishtadars of district and sessions courts have, in the past, been promoted to the High Court as sub-assistant registrars; and

(b) if so, in how many instances?

A.—The Government have no information.

Coconut palm pest at Mangalore.

368 Q.—Rai Sahib E. C. M. MASCARENHAS: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the citizens of Mangalore have asked for the extension of the Pest Act to the city of Mangalore, to eradicate the coconut palm pest which has appeared in the city;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the pest has already attacked over 5,000 palms; and

(c) whether it is proposed to extend the provisions of the Pest Act early so that the disease may be stamped out?

A.—(a) The Government have received no application for the application of the Pest Act. They understand that a resolution was passed at a meeting held at Mangalore on 31st July 1922 requesting the Government to introduce the Act.

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(b) Yes.

(c) The Collector reported in July last that the control and preventive measures carried on by the Revenue and Agricultural officers with the co-operation of the public had had very beneficial effects and that the pest had been brought under control without compulsion or recourse to the provisions of the Act, which the Government are loath to apply if it can be avoided. The Act will, however, be introduced if the measures now in operation prove ineffectual. The position is being carefully watched by the Collector and the Agricultural Department.

Criminal settlements in the Guntur district.

369 Q.—Khan Sahib Munshi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) when the following criminal settlements were established in Guntur district:—

- (i) Yerukula settlements at Sitanagaram,
- (ii) Criminal settlements at Stuartspeta near Bapatla, and
- (iii) Reformatory at Guntur;

(b) what the object of the Government was in opening these settlements in taluk towns;

(c) what is the annual expenditure incurred for meeting these three institutions;

(d) whether the Government are aware of the amount of anxiety and trouble caused to the peaceful inhabitants residing in the vicinity;

(e) whether it is a fact that the managers of these settlements are given Local Fund and Public Works Department contracts; and

(f) whether it is a fact that these criminal gangs are kept outside the settlements for days together and their stay in the vicinity of villages is causing trouble to the ryots?

A.—(a) The Sitanagaram settlement was established in the year 1913 and Stuartpuram in 1914. The Guntur settlement was started as a prisoner's home in 1913 and was declared a reformatory settlement under the Criminal Tribes Act in the year 1917.

(b) The hon. Member is presumably referring to Guntur settlement, the other two settlements not being at Taluk headquarters. Guntur settlement is intended for the reception of the incorrigible members of criminal tribes. The policy of Government is generally to locate settlements in places where sufficient work on a remunerative basis is available for the settlers;

(c) The hon. Member's attention is invited to page 198 of the preliminary edition of the Civil Budget Estimate for the year 1922-23;

(d) The Government have no information;

(e) Managers of Sitanagaram and Guntur settlements are occasionally given Local Fund or Public Works Department contract. The Manager of Stuartpuram settlement takes no such contract;

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(f) Gangs are only taken out, under supervision, and the taking of them is only resorted to on the few occasions when work is not available for every one near the settlement. The Government are not aware that this causes any trouble to the ryots.

Muhammadans in the Police Department, Guntur.

370 Q.—Khan Sahib Munshi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the number of appointments given to Muhammadans in the district of Guntur carrying a salary of Rs. 60 and upwards in the Police Department in the years 1921 and 1922 as compared with non-Muhammadans, including Brahmans, non-Brahmans and Christians?

A.—The hon. Member will be referred to Appendix F of the Police Administration Report of 1920 in which the last quinquennial return of castes in the Police Department was issued. Information regarding succeeding years will be contained in the returns published under G.O. No. 655, Public, dated the 15th August 1922.

Grant of disafforested lands to depressed classes.

371 Q.—Khan Sahib Munshi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

(i) to lay on the table a statement showing the extent of disafforested reserve lands granted to the depressed classes in the Guntur district in 1922; and

(ii) to state (a) what sort of persons come under the depressed classes; and (b) what is the principle laid in allotting these lands?

A.—(i) The following statement gives the information:—

Name of the taluk.	Name of the reserve.	Extent assigned.
Tenali ..	Kolkalur reserve ..	73.38
Guntur ..	Kuragallu reserve ..	302.76
Vinukonda ..	Guttikonda extension Nos. 7 and 9.	20.00
Palnad ..	Janapad reserve ..	87.00
Do. ..	Mandadi reserve (block 1).	24.00
Do. ..	Mutukur extension No. 4.	3.00
Do. ..	Goli extension I ..	30.00
Total ..		540.14

N.B.—Besides the above extent of 540 acres 14 cents formally assigned to the depressed classes in this year up to now, several large areas recently disafforested especially in Palnad and Vinukonda taluks have been permitted to be occupied by them on sivayijama at five acres each and formal assignments will be made after subdivision of the areas for which a special staff of some revenue inspectors and peons has just been sanctioned. An extent of 300 acres in Lam reserve of Guntur taluk has also been proposed for grant to the Anglo-Evangelical Lutheran Mission for an industrial school and a settlement for the depressed classes, and pending orders 200 acres of this are under temporary cultivation by depressed classes.

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(ii) (a) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the Press communiqué in G.O. No. 559, Revenue, dated 8th March 1920.
 (b) If the hon. Member wishes to know the conditions on which the disafforested lands were granted, he is referred to the conditions laid down in paragraph 38 of Board's Standing Order No. 15 as last amended by G.O. No. 2815, Revenue, dated 16th December 1921.

Concession to clerks on New Moon days.

372 Q.—Khan Sahib Munshi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in Collectors' offices clerks of the Hindu community are allowed to attend the office an hour late on New Moon days; and

(b) if so, whether clerks in other departments of Government are allowed the same concession?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Government have not thought it necessary to refer the question to all the offices in the Presidency, but they are not aware of any cases in which complaint has been made of the concession not being allowed.

Light railways in Ganjam, etc.

373 Q.—Khan Sahib Munshi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government intend introducing light railways in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Gôdâvari, Kistna, Guntûr and Nellore; and

(b) what are the surveyed lines that will be taken in those districts for opening light railways?

A.—(a) The question of introducing light railways in any district is one for the decision of the district board concerned in the first instance. The Government have recently appointed a committee to consider the possibility of developing light railways in this Presidency.

(b) A list of railway projects surveyed in the districts referred to except Nellore was furnished in reply to question No. 644 put at the Legislative Council meeting dated 12th October 1921. The lines surveyed in Nellore are the following:—

- (1) Ollapaliam-Singarayakonda-Kanigiri Railway.
- (2) Kavali-Udayagiri line.
- (3) Padugupad-Atmakur line (Traffic Survey).

Acquisition of lands for Adi-Dravidas, etc.

374 Q.—Khan Sahib Munshi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government and the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(i) the actual districtwar cost incurred for the acquisition of lands for house-sites in 1922

(a) for Panchamas;

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(b) Indian Christians ; and
 (c) poor Muhammadans ; and
 (ii) the extent of land allotted villagewar to the above three classes under—
 (a) wet ;
 (b) dry ; and
 (c) village poramboke ?

A.—The information asked for by the hon. Member is not available.

Retrenchment in the various departments.

375 Q.—Khan Sahib Munshi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to lay on the table—
 (a) the various retrenchments carried out in different departments in the Presidency ; and
 (b) the amount of savings effected thereby ?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the note on retrenchment that is placed on the table.

Arts College, Rajahmundry.

376 Q.—Khan Sahib Munshi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—
 (a) whether it is a fact that three Andhra professors of Rajahmundry Arts College were transferred recently and Tamilian professors appointed instead ; and
 (b) what the necessity was for these transfers ?

A.—(a) If the public servants referred to are assistant lecturers instead of professors, the answer is in the affirmative.
 (b) In the exigencies of the public service.

Muhammadan students in the Institute of Commerce, Madras.

377 Q.—Khan Sahib Munshi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased—
 (1) to lay on the table the number and names of Muhammadan students who were benefited in the years 1920-21 and 1921-22 by the opening of the Institute of Commerce at Madras ; and
 (2) to state—
 (a) whether any scholarships were granted in those years to Muhammadan students for the study of commerce ;
 (b) how many Muhammadan students applied for admission into the said institute in the years 1920-21 and 1921-22 ;
 (c) who are the members of the Advisory Council of the said institute ; and
 (d) whether there are any Muhammadans in the said Council ?

A—(1) Nil.

(2) (a) No.
 (b) 1920-21—one applicant but he did not join. 1921-22—none applied.

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(c) In 1920 the undermentioned officers and gentlemen were appointed President and Members of the Advisory Council of the Institute of Commerce for a period of two years from 22nd December 1920:—

President.

The Director of Public Instruction—Ex-officio.

Members.

The Collector of Madras—Ex-officio.

The Registrar of Joint Stock Companies—Ex-officio.

Sir James Simpson.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Tyagaraya Chetti Garu.

Mr. Graham Ross of Messrs. Fraser & Ross, Chartered Accountants.

Mr. L. C. Nicholson, Messrs. Spencer & Co., Limited.

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abul Kuddus Badsha Sahib, Partner, Messrs. H. Muhammad Badsha Sahib & Co., Madras.

In 1921 Mr. W. Lamb was also appointed to be a Member of the Advisory Council till the 22nd December 1922.

The Board will shortly be reconstituted.

(d) Yes : one.

Fish meal, poultry food and sardine oil in the fish factories.

378 Q.—Khan Sahib Munshi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the amount of fish meal, poultry food and sardine oil produced at the fish factories in 1920-21 and 1921-22, and the income derived by the sale-proceeds of the same?

A.—A statement furnishing the information in respect of the Government Experimental Station at Tanur is given below. The Government have no information in respect of factories under private management:—

	1920-21.			1921-22.		
	Quantity.	Sale-proceeds.	Quantity.	Sale-proceeds.		
Fish meal or poultry food ..	530 lb. . .	Rs. A. P. 77 10 6	850 lb. . .	Rs. A. P. 109 11 4		
Fish oil	337 Gal-lons.	386 15 2	1,123 Gal-lons.	1,065 8 7		

Muhammadans in the Government Trade School.

379 Q.—Khan Sahib Munshi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Muhammadans studying in the Government Trade School at Madras in 1922, and

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(b) whether any scholarships are granted to Muhammadan students studying in the said school ; if so, what are the names of the recipients ?

A.—(a) 14.

(b) No scholarships are granted to students studying in this school.

The Survey of India Party's operations in the Presidency.

380 Q.—Khan Sahib Munshi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the districts and the area in this Presidency where the Survey of India Party carried on operations in the years 1921-22 ; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on this account ?

A.—(a) An area of 5,968 square miles was surveyed in the Kurnool, Guntur, Cuddapah and Anantapur districts, as also of 1,169.426 square miles in the Madura district ; triangulation was carried out in the Cuddapah, Chittoor and Anantapur districts besides a supplementary triangulation of 300 square miles in the area surveyed in the Madura district.

(b) The Government have no information.

The Pumping and Boring Department in the Presidency.

381 Q.—Khan Sahib Munshi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) in what places the pumping and boring department is working in the Presidency ; and

(b) what is the expenditure incurred on this department ?

A.—(a) The activities of the Pumping and Boring Department extend to every district in the Presidency.

(b) It is worked by the District Industrial Staff of the Department of Industries. Figures showing the expenditure on Pumping and Boring alone are not available.

Forest reserves in the Chittoor district.

382 Q.—Mr. B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the names of forest reserves in the Chittoor district placed in classes I to V respectively and the area of each reserve ;

(b) the amount of income in the shape of—

(1) grazing fees,

(2) fees for removing manure leaves, and

(3) fines and forfeitures realized in each class of the forests for the years 1916-17 to 1920-21 (both inclusive) and the rates of grazing fees prevailing for these forests in the above years ;

(c) the net income (after deducting the establishment charges, etc., properly debitable) from all the reserves placed in class IV and from those placed in class V in Chittoor district, for the above years ; and

(d) whether any sums were spent on improvements in the grazing areas of reserved forests in the way of water-supplies or otherwise ; and, if so, the amount spent annually on each of the five classes of forests in the Chittoor district during the last ten years ?

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4.—(a) The information required has been furnished to the hon. Member.

(b) & (c) Except in regard to grazing fees it is not possible to give the information as separate accounts are not maintained for each reserve.

The rates of grazing fees were as follows :—

1916-17—Information not available.

1917-18—Six annas per cow unit.

1918-19—Information not available.

1919-20—Six annas per cow unit.

1920-21—Nine annas per cow unit.

(d)—

Serial number.	Class of forest.	Name of forest.	Nature of water sources improved.		Amount spent.
<i>1912-13.</i>					
1	I	Nurukuppala konda	..	Fond	..
<i>1913-14—Nil.</i>					
<i>1914-15.</i>					
2	III	Chittoor reserve	..	Tank	..
3	V	Santhapet extension A	..	Tank	..
4	II	Nagapatla	..	Tank	..
5	V	Mothugamala	..	Well	..
<i>1915-16.</i>					
6	V	Alapalle	..	Well	..
<i>1916-17 to 1920-21—Nil.</i>					
<i>1921-22.</i>					
7	IV	Pattikonda	..	Well	..
					48 12 9
					534 6 4

Admission in the Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

883 Q.—Mr. B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many students were selected for admission to the B.Sc. course in the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, in the current year;

(b) how many of them are Brahmans, Christians, Muhammadans and other non-Brahmans;

(c) what is the minimum qualification prescribed for admission to the B.Sc. course in the College;

(d) how many applications from persons having the minimum qualifications were received from (i) Brahmans, (ii) Christians, (iii) Muhammadans, and (iv) other non-Brahmans; and

(e) whether it is a fact that after selections had been made, two students did not join and whether their places were filled up, and, if so, to what community the substitutes belonged?

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A.—(a) 20.

- (b) Brahmins 18, Christians Nil, Muhammadans Nil, other non-Brahmans 2.
- (c) Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts of the Madras University and are qualified in Group I or II thereof are eligible for the B.Sc. course; holders of certificates awarded at the end of the short course at the Agricultural College and lower subordinates who are actually employed in the department are also eligible for admission to the higher course but they can take only the Diploma of the College but not the B.Sc. (Agriculture) degree of the University.
- (d) Brahmins 99, Christians 3, Muhammadans Nil, other non-Brahmans 15.
- (e) Three out of those admitted have resigned; their places were not filled up.

Communal representation in the Public Services.

384 Q.—Mr. B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased—

(a) to place on the table all the half-yearly returns submitted to the Government and referred to in paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 658, Public, dated 15th August 1922; and

(b) to state the percentages of appointments from among the six communities mentioned in the said paragraph of the said Government Order to posts carrying salaries (i) below Rs. 35 per month, (ii) Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 and (iii) Rs. 250 and upwards respectively?

A.—(a) A compilation of the returns has been placed on the table.

(b) The particulars required are not available in relation to the appointments made for the half-year ending 31st December 1921. The hon. Member will be able to work out the percentages for future years when the returns prescribed in G.O. No. 658, Public, dated the 15th August 1922, are available.

The Pennar causeway work.

385 Q.—Mr. A. T. MUTTUKUMARASWAMI CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the estimate for the Pennar causeway in South Arcot district was raised by 55 per cent above the schedule rates though all materials are cheaper now?

A.—The Government have no information.

Revenue divisions in the Cuddapah district.

386 Q.—Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any proposals for reducing the number of the revenue divisions, taluks or deputy tahsildars' divisions in Cuddapah district have been submitted by the Collector to the Government;

(b) if so, what they are; and

(c) if not, whether the Government intend to call for such proposals?

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A.—The Government are awaiting the proposals from the Board who, they understand, are examining them.

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—“Sir, may I know what the proposals are that are referred to in the answer to question No. 386 ?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—“The answer given by me answers that supplementary question. The proposals are still in the hands of the Board of Revenue and have not reached the hands of Government.”

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—“I want to know what the proposals are.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—“The proposals are not in my hands. I cannot know what the proposals are until they reach my hands.”

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—“Will the hon. Member get the information from the Board ?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—“They will come to me in due course after they have been examined by the Board of Revenue.”

Revenue districts in Anantapur, etc., districts.

387 Q.—Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any proposals to redistribute the revenue districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, Chittoor and North Arcot ;

(b) if so, what they are ; and

(c) if not, whether the Government intend to call for proposals to reduce their number ?

A.—(a) & (b) No such proposals have yet been placed before the Government.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

Telegraph offices for Pulivendla, Rayachoti and Badvel.

388 Q.—Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state when telegraph offices will be opened at Pulivendla, Rayachoti and Badvel ?

A.—The Government regret that they are not in a position to say when the telegraph offices will be opened. In replies to reminders received in the course of the month of October, the Postmaster-General said that the matter was still pending with the Director of Telegraph Engineering.

Reduction in the number of Executive Council Members.

389 Q.—Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state whether any orders have been received from the Secretary of State for India regarding the recommendation of this Council to reduce the number of the Members of the Executive Council ?

A.—No orders have been received.

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Permanent settlement of land revenue in the ryotwari holdings.

390 Q.—Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether this Government have received orders from the Government of India with reference to the resolution of this Council relating to the introduction of permanent settlement of land revenue in the ryotwari holdings of this Presidency?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

District Educational Councils in the Presidency.

391 Q.—Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of elected and nominated members in each of the district educational councils in this Presidency;
- (b) how many of the elected members continue to be members of the bodies which elected them;
- (c) how many of the elected members are no longer members of the bodies which elected them; and
- (d) what is the policy of the Government in deviating in this respect from the principle enacted in the Local Boards Act?

A.—(a) A statement is laid on the table.*

(b) & (c) The Government have no information.

(d) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the provisions of sections 5 (5) and 8 (1) of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920.

Punitive Police in Guntur.

392 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (1) what the total strength is of the additional police force (punitive) located in the district of Guntur;
- (2) what the estimated cost is of such additional force;
- (3) whether the Government propose to exempt any individual or class of persons from payment of the contribution towards the cost of the additional police force and the principles on which such exemption is proposed to be made; and
- (4) whether there is any justification for the continuance of the punitive police?

A.—(1) & (2) Attention is invited to the answer to question No. 462 infra.

(3) The Government propose, as far as possible, to exempt from liability to bear any portion of the cost of the additional police all persons and classes or sections of the inhabitants who had no concern with the movement which necessitated the issue of a proclamation under section 15 of the Police Act.

(4) Attention is invited to G.O. No. 960, Judicial, dated 16th August 1922.

* Vide Appendix IV on page 520 infra.

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The criminal tribes in the Chittoor district.

393 Q.—Mr. M. NARAYANASWAMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of schools established for the benefit of the children of the criminal tribes in the Chittoor district;

(b) the places where and when such schools were established and their progress during the last five years;

(c) the places where there are criminal settlements with no schools for their benefit in Chittoor district;

(d) the tribes or communities from which the police constables are recruited during the last five years in Chittoor district; and

(e) the tribes or communities that contribute the highest number of criminals in order, in Chittoor district, in the above period?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no detailed information. The hon. Member may probably obtain details from the District Educational Council, Chittoor.

(c) There is only one settlement for criminal tribes in the Chittoor district and it is already provided with a school.

(d) & (e) The Government have no information.

The Indian Officers' Association.

394 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the existence of the Indian Officers' Association;

(b) whether this Association receives any financial help from the Government;

(c) if so, what is the extent of the help given by the Government; and

(d) whether the Government have granted any contribution to the proposed extension of the hostel managed by the Association; if so, how much?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) & (c) The Association were given a grant of Rs. 36,750 in the year 1920 to assist them to purchase a building for use as a hostel for the children of members of the Association.

(d) The answer is in the negative.

Water from the Red Hills Tank for irrigation purposes.

395 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(1) whether it is a fact that only water above 38 feet level in the Red Hills Tank, Chingleput district, is allowed to be used for irrigation;

(2) whether this system is anterior to the new water-works scheme for the Madras City; and

(3) whether in view of the new water-works scheme under which the Madras City which draws water even from the lowest level, there is any necessity to continue the old practice?

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4.—Under the existing rules, all supply for irrigation and seed-beds under the Red Hills Tank is cut off when water falls to + 38 00 or lower. In the interests of water-supply to the City of Madras, water cannot be allowed to be drawn off for irrigation from a lower level. In view of the increased demand in the City for the supply of water, a proposal to raise the level, below which the draw-off for irrigation should be stopped, to + 39 50, and at the same time to raise the F. T. L. of the tank by $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, is under the consideration of the Government.

Election and nomination of members to the Negapatam Municipal Council.

396 Q.—Mr. V. P. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there are two elected members in the Negapatam Municipal Council connected directly or indirectly with Messrs. Madura Company, Ltd., Negapatam;

(b) whether it is a fact that one Venkatachalam, who was nominated by the Government as a councillor, is also connected with Messrs. Madura Company, Ltd., Negapatam;

(c) whether it is a fact that another individual belonging to the same company is or about to be appointed by the Government as a councillor; and

(d) what the reasons are, if any, for the appointments of so many individuals from one and the same firm contrary to the provisions of section 49, clause 2 (vi) of Madras Act V of 1920?

4.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

(c) The Government have no such intention at present.

(d) Such appointments would not be contrary to the provisions of section 49 (2) (vi) of the District Municipalities Act.

Civil Surgeon of Negapatam.

397 Q.—Mr. V. P. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Municipal Council of Negapatam passed a unanimous resolution on 4th January 1921 affirming the unpopularity of the present civil surgeon of Negapatam and requesting the Government to transfer the said gentleman from Negapatam; and

(b) whether it is a fact that he was under orders of transfer and that Dr. Verghese from Bellary was posted in his stead, and, if so, the reasons for not giving effect to that order?

4.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) The present civil surgeon, Dr. Iswarayya, applied for leave early this year. He was granted the leave and Dr. Verghese was posted in his stead. Dr. Iswarayya has not, however, been able to avail himself of the leave till now.

Nomination of the Civil Surgeon to the Negapatam Municipal Council.

398 Q.—Mr. V. P. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman, Municipal Council, Negapatam, has recommended to the Government through the Collector of Tanjore the appointment of the civil surgeon of Negapatam as a municipal councillor;

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(b) whether in any of the municipalities in the Presidency the civil surgeon of the station has been appointed as a municipal councillor;

(c) whether the appointment of civil surgeons as municipal councillors is in consonance with section 29 of Madras Act V of 1920;

(d) whether any memorial has been received from the public of Negapatam protesting against the appointment of the civil surgeon as a municipal councillor; and

(e) whether any orders have been passed on the said memorial, and, if so, to what effect?

4.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) The District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Mangalore, is a member of the local municipal council.

(c) The Government see no inconsistency.

(d) & (e) The answer is in the negative.

Raising of the Victoria College, Palghat, to a first-grade institution.

399 Q.—Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of G.O. No. 17 M., Mis., dated 12th January 1900, on the proposal of the Palghat Municipal Council to raise the Victoria College to the B.A. standard together with the report of the Inspector of Schools and the Collector of Malabar?

4.—A copy of G.O. No. 17 M., dated 12th January 1900, with a copy of the Director of Public Instruction's letter quoted therein and of the report of the Inspector of Schools on the proposal of the Palghat Municipal Council to raise the Victoria College to the first grade, is laid on the Council table.* The Collector made no comment in forwarding the council's proposal.

Malabar students in the Government first-grade colleges.

400 Q.—Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the number of students that belong to the Malabar district in the third and fourth year University classes in all the Government first-grade colleges in the Presidency?

4.—The Government are not in possession of the information, but will call for it.

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN:—“With reference to the answer to question No. 400, I wish to know when the information will be made available to us?”

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—“No information has as yet reached us; as soon as it reaches Government, the hon. Member will come to know of it.”

Disafforested lands in the Presidency.

401 Q.—Rao Bahadur M. O. RAJA: Will the hon. the Home Member, the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of land disafforested in the various districts of the Presidency for the last two years; and

(b) the extent of disafforested lands in acres set apart in the various districts for assignment to the members of depressed classes?

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A.—(a) The following statement gives the information.—

Forest division.	Extent disafforested.	
	1920-21.	1921-22.
	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjam .. .. ..	..	238
Guntur	663	6,631
Kurnool, West	1,187	37
Do. South .. .. ..	..	257
Cuddapah, West	3	83
Nellore	676	52
Vellore, North	123	3,398
Do. South	1,036	50
Madura	3	..
Nilgiris	3,000	10
Bellary .. .. ..	..	2,658
Chingleput	2,178	149
Chittoor .. .. ..	..	441
Salem, East .. .. ..	..	9,209
Do. South .. .. ..	..	1,394
Coimbatore, North	169	..
Palghat .. .. ..	..	5,775
	—	—
Total	9,038	30,382
	—	—

(b) The Government have no information.

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—“ Referring to answer to question No. 401 (b), may I request the hon. the Home Member to call for the information ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—“ I have no objection to call for the information.”

The darkhast rules.

402 Q.—Rao Bahadur M. C. RAJA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the darkhast rules have been recently revised;

(b) if so, whether the Government be pleased to lay them on the table;

(c) whether it is the intention of the Government to translate them into the vernaculars of the Presidency and to distribute them to the ryots ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Board's Standing Orders which contain the darkhast rules are available for sale to the public. The Government do not, therefore, consider it necessary to place them on the Council table.

(c) Government will consider the feasibility of the suggestion.

Pammal settlement near Pallavaram.

403 Q.—Rao Bahadur M. C. RAJA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state with reference to the Pammal settlement near Pallavaram what measures are taken to prevent any of the inmates going out in any part of the night ?

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4.—No member of a criminal tribe may absent himself from the settlement unless ~~he~~ has been granted a pass. Any member found outside the settlement without the prescribed pass may be arrested without warrant and dealt with in accordance with the Criminal Tribes Act (sections 22 and 25).

Roll calls are held in the settlement at night as detailed below—

- (a) Regular roll calls between the hours of 8 and 10 p.m.
- (b) Surprise roll calls at any time between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m.

In addition, the settlers are checked every night by the watchman between the hours of 11-30 p.m. and 8 a.m.

Disafforested blocks reserved for depressed classes in Tindivanam and Tirukkoyilur taluks.

404 Q.—Rao Bahadur M. C. RAJA: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in Tindivanam and Tirukkoyilur taluks in the South Arcot district, disafforested blocks reserved for depressed classes have been entered upon by the caste Hindus;

(b) whether it is a fact that Mr. Guppy, the District Collector, ordered heavy penalty and eviction; and

(c) if the answers to (a) and (b) above are in the affirmative, what steps have been taken since then for ejecting these people and for assigning these lands to the members of the depressed classes?

4.—Government have called for the information.

Local vernaculars in Anglo-Indian schools.

405 Q.—Rao Bahadur M. C. RAJA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(i) whether it is a fact that attempts have been made since 1912 to remove the local vernaculars from the curricula of studies in Anglo-Indian schools and that there has been a volume of protest against the same;

(ii) whether the Government have received memorials recently from the Anglo-Indian community protesting against the removal of local vernaculars from the curricula of studies in Anglo-Indian schools; if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table their reply;

(iii) whether it is a fact that in some of the Anglo-Indian schools the study of the local vernaculars is made compulsory at present in the high school department but not in the middle school department;

(iv) whether it is a fact that exemption from vernacular study in the high school department is being granted by the Director of Public Instruction;

(v) whether it is a fact that in some Anglo-Indian schools the local vernaculars have been replaced by French or Latin;

(vi) whether representations have been made to the Government by the present president of the Anglo-Indian Association in favour of the vernaculars and their retention in the curricula of studies; and

(vii) what action they have taken in the past since 1910 against the removal of the local vernaculars?

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4.— (i) Yes.

- (ii) Memorials have been received. They are under investigation.
- (iii) Yes.
- (iv) Yes, in special cases.
- (v) Government have no information.
- (vi) No.
- (vii) For many years it has been the policy of Government and of the Department of Public Instruction to encourage the study of vernaculars in European schools.

University for Andhra districts.

406 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the report of the committee appointed by the Government to examine the question of the constitution of a university for the Andhra districts has been received by the Government; and, if so, whether he would place the same on the table?

A.—Yes. The report is under consideration of Government.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—“I should like to ask the Minister why the latter portion of question No. 406 asking whether the report of the committee to examine the constitution of an Andhra university would be placed on the table has not been answered?”

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—“Until Government have fully considered the matter and orders are issued, it is no use placing it before the Council or publishing the report.”

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—“May I tell him, Sir, that it would afford information to the public and possibly it will be criticized or approved, which will help the Government to come to a decision in this matter.”

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—“As far as I know, that has not been the practice and I do not agree with the hon. Member that it would be very useful in publishing a report without the Government considering it fully.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—“Is it a fact, Mr. President, that this report has been circulated to the members who had been invited to attend the conference at Vizagapatam?”

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—“Yes; confidentially it was circulated.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—“May I know to how many it has been circulated confidentially?”

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—“I can't say to how many.”

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—“I was one of the persons invited to attend the conference, but I did not receive it. Possibly it was proposed to be circulated. It would be very useful, I think, to have that report before us in a discussion of the University Bill and I request the Minister to reconsider the desirability of placing it on the table.”

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Punitive tax in Guntur district.

407 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have issued any instructions to the district magistrate, Guntur, laying down the lines on which the punitive tax is to be collected in the Guntur district, and, if so, to place them on the table;

(b) the amount of the tax so collected and the persons from whom the said tax was collected; and

(c) whether for the purpose of levying punitive tax the local authorities made lists of all persons who are members of the congress organizations, or who are in the habit of wearing khaddar, and whether the collection of the tax was confined to the above classes of persons?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the answers to questions Nos. 200, 392 supra and 462 infra and to the communiqué issued by the district magistrate, Guntur, on October 15th, which was published in the papers.

The applicability of the report of the Calcutta University Commission to South India.

408 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report of the committee appointed to consider, in the light of the recommendations of the University of Madras, the applicability of the report of the Calcutta University Commission to South India, has been received, and if so, to place the same on the table; and

(b) the expenditure, from public funds, incurred in connexion with the above committee?

A.—(a) The final report of the committee has not yet been received.

(b) Rs. 8,953-4-0.

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—“Referring to question No. 408 (a) I wish to know whether any interim report was received from the committee, and if so, whether it will be placed on the table.”

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—“Only the resolutions of the committee were received and further report is awaited.”

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—“Would the resolutions be placed on the table of the House for information?”

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—“No useful purpose will be served without having the full discussion of the committee.”

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—“Will it not be useful in view of the University Bill likely to come up for discussion?”

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—“I do not agree with the hon. Member.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—“It is indeed a compliment to the committee that sat.”

The Mittur project.

409 Q.—Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether final orders have been passed on the Mittur project; if not, in what stage the matter is at present?

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A.—The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative ; the consideration of the project has been held over pending the final settlement between the Madras Government and the Mysore Darbar in regard to the Mysore (Kannambadi) Krishnarajasagara reservoir.

Specialist for millets.

11-15 a.m.

410 Q.—Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(1) whether a specialist for millets has been appointed ; if so, when he was appointed ;

(2) whether the specialist is given a station for his work ; if not, how his work is now done ;

(3) whether the Government are aware that there is a wide complaint that nothing has been done for the dry food-crops ; and

(4) whether the Government will give preference to work on dry food-crops, seeing that they are grown on by far the major portion of the cultivated lands in the Presidency and they are the chief staple food of the people ?

A.—(1) Yes : on the 25th November 1921.

(2) He has not yet been given a station. As a preliminary to commencing breeding work, the officer has been visiting the most important sorghum areas and has made a detailed examination of the various types of the plant represented in the crops of the local varieties. He is making a further examination of these types in the laboratory.

(3) No complaint has reached the Government.

(4) As the hon. Member is doubtless aware, the special officer to work on millets has been recruited solely with a view to devoting greater attention to the study of the important problems connected with the chief dry food-grains, and proposals for giving the officer a separate station, where he can commence the work on breeding new strains, are under the consideration of Government. It is not a fact that no attention has been paid to the study of dry grains. Work has been and is being done in the circle farms. The hon. Member is also informed that rice is the chief staple food-crop in the Presidency, being used in all the districts.

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—“ Does the hon. the Minister for Development think that rice is the chief staple food-crop in the Presidency, on account of the fact that it is used in all the districts or on account of the fact that a large number of people use it ? ”

The hon. Rai Bahadur K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—“ I want notice of the question.”

The Publicity Bureau.

411 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(1) (a) the actual expenditure incurred on account of the Publicity Bureau in the years 1920-21 and 1921-22 under the heads paper, printing and postage ; why this expenditure on paper and printing is not generally shown in the budget estimate under the heading “ Publicity Bureau ” ;

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(b) the gross expenditure inclusive of the cost of paper and printing incurred on account of the Publicity Bureau in the years 1920-21 and 1921-22; and

(2) (a) the total number of Press Notes issued by the Publicity Bureau since the advent of the present Publicity Officer from the date of his joining up to date; and

(b) the total number of leaflets published or about to be published by the Publicity Bureau since the advent of the present Publicity Officer?

A.—(1) (a) The expenditure was as shown below:—

Head.	1920-21.			1921-22.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Paper	36,120	0	0	26,576	0	0
Printing	18,773	1	3	19,126	7	0
Postage	19,600	0	0	39,290	0	0

In accordance with the rules regulating the classification of Government accounts framed by the Auditor-General, the expenditure on printing and paper in Government departments is shown not in the estimates of the departments concerned but under the head "46. Stationery and Printing".

(b) 1920-21—Rs. 1,31,599-3-0.

1921-22—Rs. 1,43,786-7-8.

(2) (a) 148.

(b) Eleven published.

Ten about to be published.

Admission into the Government Colleges.

412 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(1) the number of applications received from students for admission into—

- (a) the Government Arts Colleges,
- (b) the Medical College,
- (c) the Engineering College, and
- (d) the Teachers' College, Saidapet,

and the number actually selected;

(2) the number of students who applied in each of the several communities and the number selected from each of them;

(3) whether all the members of the respective Selection Boards were present at the time of selection and if not, what the strength of the members present in each case and decided the selection was;

(4) the constitution of the Selection Board for the Medical Schools and whether the Board is representative of the several communities; and

(5) what the total number was of applications received for admission into the Medical Schools and the number admitted and by what principle the Committee was guided in the matter of selection of students?

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A.—(1)

			Number of applications.	Number selected.
Government Arts Colleges	2,335	1,207
Medical College	..	..	251	91
Engineering College	..	..	159	75
Teachers' College, Saidapet	..	..	170	118

(2) (a) *Arts Colleges*—

			Number of applications.	Number of admissions.
Brahmans	..	..	1,456	739
Non-Brahman Hindus	..	..	650	392
Muhammadans	..	..	54	39
Indian Christians	..	..	51	28
Anglo-Indians	..	..	10	9
Others	..	..	114 *	..
Total	..	..	2,335	1,207

(b) *Medical College*—

			Number of applications.	Number of admissions.
Brahmans	..	..	151	33
Non-Brahman Hindus	..	..	55	36
Muhammadans	..	..	2	2
Indian Christians	..	..	37	15
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	..	..	6	5
Total	..	..	251	91

(c) *Engineering College*—

			Number of applications.	Number of admissions.
Brahmans	..	..	85	33
Non-Brahman Hindus	..	..	47	26
Muhammadans	..	..	5	3
Indian Christians	..	..	16	8
Anglo-Indians	..	..	6	5
Total	..	..	159 †	75 †

(d) *Teachers' College, Saidapet*—

			Number of applications.	Number of admissions.
Brahmans	..	..	140	89
Non-Brahmans	..	..	19	18
Indian Christians	..	..	11	11
Total	..	..	170	118

* Particulars regarding caste are not furnished in the applications.

† 109 and 53 relate to the number of applications and admissions to the engineer class and 50 and 22 to the subordinate class. Owing to the small number of applications for the subordinate class, the selection was left to the Principal who admitted all qualified candidates who applied.

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(3) Except in the case of the Kumbakonam College, the College of Engineering and the Medical College, all the members were present. In the Kumbakonam College and the Engineering College the number of members present was 4 as against 5, the strength of the Committee, and in the case of the Medical College 3 out of the 5 members were present.

In the case of the Teachers' College, Saidapet, the Committee did not meet as the admissions had been made before the Committee was appointed by Government.

(4) *Medical Schools*—

The Selection Board was composed of—

- (1) Lieut.-Col. R. B. B. Foster, I.M.S.
- (2) Major W. C. Gray, I.M.S.
- (3) Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, M.D.

The Indian member belonged to the non-Brahman community.

(5) The number of applications received was 492 out of which 250 were selected for admission. The Committee was guided by the rule for the selection of candidates for admission to the medical schools published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 23rd May 1922, according to which preference is given to candidates who have taken up one of the following as their special subject, viz., Chemistry, Physics, Physiology, Mathematics: (1) Practical Mathematics, (2) Algebra and Geometry in the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination. The Committee also saw, as far as possible, that students of all communities were represented, provided they had the prescribed qualifications.

Telephonic communication to the residences of the hon. Members and Ministers at Ootacamund.

413 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state the amount expended in connexion with the installation of telephonic communication at the residences of the Members of the Executive Council and Ministers at Ootacamund?

A.—Prior to 17th May 1922, an inclusive sum of Rs. 180 per annum was charged for telephone connexions both at Madras and Ootacamund with an additional sum of Rs. 20 per annum for every half a mile or fraction thereof by which the length of the connexion in Madras exceeded two miles, in addition to which a charge of Rs. 20 was made each time a telephone was moved from one house to another and a charge of Rs. 5 when it was moved from one room to another. The charges under this scale continued in force after the 17th May 1922 until the expiry of any six months' period for which an engagement had been entered into on the above principle. Subsequent to the 17th May 1922 or to the expiry of any such period a charge was made at the rate of Rs. 250 per annum for the period in which the telephone was used in Madras and at the rate of Rs. 200 per annum for the period in which it was used in Ootacamund with similar charges for any changes that might be made in the location of telephones. Owing

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to the change in the system of charging, the accounts are very complicated. The following is as nearly as can be ascertained the rent charge in respect of each Member or Minister on account of his telephone connexion in Ootacamund in 1922 :—

		RS.	A.	P.
The hon. the Finance Member	.. ..	80	11	0
„ the Revenue Member	.. ..	48	8	0
„ the Law Member ..	.. ..	56	7	0
„ the Home Member	.. ..	93	6	0
„ the Minister for Local Self- Government.	.. ..	47	11	0
„ the Minister for Development	.. ..	37	8	0
„ the Minister for Education	.. ..	47	13	0

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—“ In my question I ask for ‘ the amount expended in connexion with the installation of telephonic communication at the residences of the Members of the Executive Council and Ministers at Ootacamund ’ but in the answer the charges for rent are given. I do not ask for the rent, but I ask for the amount expended in connexion with the installation of telephonic communication.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Is not ‘ rent ’ expenditure ? ”

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—“ No doubt ‘ rent ’ also includes expenditure, but I want to know the expenditure incurred in connexion with the installation of telephonic communication, that is, the expenditure incurred in laying the line from the main office to the Members’ houses.”

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER :—“ The line is laid by the Imperial department and we have nothing to do with the cost of it. The expenditure from Provincial funds is exactly what is shown in the reply to the question.”

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—“ Am I to understand that the Government did not spend any money in laying the lines ? ”

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER :—“ The hon. Member is perfectly correct in his assumption.”

District board engineers.

414 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether it is not a fact that there are a few district board engineers and assistant engineers who have already completed their 55th year and have obtained extension of service ?

A.—The Government have no definite information.

Women and children dispensary, Tiruppattur.

415 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is proposed to abolish the women and children dispensary at Tiruppattur town, North Arcot district, from the 1st of October 1922, owing to financial stringency ;

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(b) whether it is not a fact that the inhabitants of Tiruppattur have memorialized the Government praying for its retention in view of its useful service extending over a period of three decades ; and

(c) what action has been taken on the memorial, if any, received on the subject ?

A.—(a) The hospital was, till the introduction of Act XIV of 1920, maintained by the District Board. Under Schedule V to that Act responsibility for medical institutions was transferred from district to taluk boards. The Tiruppattur Taluk Board has passed a resolution deciding to close the Women and Children's hospital from the 1st October 1922, if the municipal council will not take the institution under its management.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative.

(c) The Government have called for the remarks of the Surgeon-General on the subject ; on receipt of his reply, the local bodies who are the authorities responsible for the maintenance of the institution will be addressed as to the continued maintenance of the institution.

A. Y. G. Campbell, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.

416 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(1) whether it is a fact that Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Acting Director of Industries, was permitted to proceed to England on study leave ; and

(2) why he was not allowed to return to his original appointment as Director of Industries, but was posted to some other job ?

A.—Mr. Campbell did not proceed to England on study leave and there was no question of his being allowed or not allowed to return to the post of Director of Industries. His posting to the Board of Revenue was considered to be the posting that best met the requirements of the public service at the time being.

Reconstruction in Malabar.

417 Q.—Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what amounts were advanced from Government funds in each of the months of March, April, May and June in Malabar for reconstruction purposes to Mappillas and non-Mappillas, respectively, and whether there was any difference in the terms on which such advances were granted, and, if so, whether he will be pleased to specify them ;

(b) the number of Mappilla convicts who have been permitted to commute their imprisonment for a fine ;

(c) what is the number of Mappilla rebels killed in the military operations ;

(d) what is the number of Mappilla prisoners captured during military operations ;

(e) how many were arrested by the police since the withdrawal of Martial Law ;

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(f) how many of these were tried and how many convicted ; and
 (g) what is the number of arrest warrants still out and of prosecutions still pending ?

A.—(a) The loans advanced during the months of March, April and May amounted to Rs. 2,97,000 and the loans advanced during June amounted to Rs. 4,01,000.

The Government have no information as to the amounts of loans advanced to Mappillas and others respectively. The terms on which loans were issued were left to the discretion of the Collector under the control of the Special Commissioner for Malabar Affairs. It is understood that in the case of Mappilla rebels, loans for reconstruction of houses have been granted only for one year and subject to the payment of interest. Other Mappillas have been treated in precisely the same way as Hindus and others.

(b) No Mappillas have been permitted to commute their imprisonment for a fine ; but up to the end of August 9,984 sentences of imprisonment on Mappilla offenders had been suspended on condition of continued good character and the payment of a fine in instalments proportionate to their means.

(c) Three thousand approximately.

(d) Five thousand approximately.

(e) Seven thousand four hundred and forty up to the middle of September 1922.

(f) Separate figures with respect to those arrested since the withdrawal of Martial Law are not available, but including men arrested before that date the number tried since then has been 5,308 and the number convicted 5,297.

(g) In the middle of September, the latest date for which complete figures are available, about 300 warrants were still unexecuted. The number of cases in which charges had been laid by the police, but which had not yet been tried, was reported to be 1,875.

The Village Officers Hereditary Rights Act.

418 Q.—Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether, with reference to the recent Revenue Recovery and Village Officers Hereditary Rights Acts passed by this Council, he would be pleased to make a statement respecting their operation in the Guntur and Gôdâvari districts and covering generally the following points—

(a) the number of cases in which these Acts were brought into operation ;

(b) the number of appeals preferred and how they were disposed of ;

(c) whether the land revenue was recovered in time ;

(d) whether any special conditions such as payment of several instalments in one lump-sum were imposed and, if so, the details thereof ;

(e) what amount is still left unrecovered, and how far this is due to non-co-operation or to normal causes ;

(f) the extent of the holdings attached and auctioned ;

(g) whether there were sufficient biddings in such auctions ;

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(h) the number of instances in which officials took part as bidders and the number and status of such officials;

(i) whether any lands were bought in by officials in such auctions, and, if so, their extent; and

(j) how many monigars and how many karnams were dealt with under the new Village Officers Hereditary Rights Act?

A.—(a), (b) & (f) to (j) The Government have no information.

(c) The percentage of arrears to the current demand in the two districts at the end of January, February and March 1922 was:—

District.	End of January.	End of February.	End of March.
Guntur	.. .. 80·1	46·2	0·1
Gödävari	.. .. 26·2	11·1	4·5

(d) The kistbandi for the Guntur district was revised and the entire demand made payable in two instalments one in January and the other in February.

(e) The current demand of fasli 1331 outstanding at the end of June 1922, which is the latest month for which figures are available, is as follows:—

Gödävari Rs. 80,430 or 1·6 per cent of the total demand.
Guntur Rs. 2,008 or '03 of the total demand.

The Government have no information as to the causes to which these balances are due.

Passenger guides in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

419 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway has appointed passenger guides specially for the help of third-class passengers and if so, the names of such guides and the stations to which they are attached?

A.—The question was referred to the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, who reports that nine officials, designated "Passenger inspectors," have been appointed on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway to attend to the wants and comforts of passengers and to give them information; one inspector is stationed at each of the more important junctions, viz., Guntakal, Bangalore, Arkonam and Bezwada, and the remaining five are employed to travel on the principal passenger trains.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I want the names of the passenger guides appointed, so that we may know from what class they are recruited and whether they are likely to be useful to that class of passengers who ordinarily travel in the third class."

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"I am afraid, Sir, that I am not in a position to give the names of the passenger guides appointed."

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“Am I to understand that the railway company did not furnish the names or that the names were omitted in the draft answer ?”

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—“The railway company did not furnish the names.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“Will the Government be pleased to call for the names from the railway company ?”

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—“I think the Government will hardly be justified in asking the railway company to give the names of the passenger guides.”

Representation of Anglo-Indians in the Board of the Madras Town-Planning Trust.

420 Q.—**Mr. A. E. RENCONTRE** : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state why it is that no representative of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled communities has been appointed to a seat on the Board of the Madras Town-Planning Trust ?

A.—The trust has not been constituted on a communal basis.

House service pipes in the Trichinopoly municipality.

421 Q.—**Mr. A. P. I. SAIXID IBRAHIM RAVUTTAR** : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications received by the Trichinopoly municipality from the rate-payers for house service pipe connexions to their houses since the publication of the G.O. No. 1723, P.H., dated 16th December 1921 ;

(b) the number of applications sanctioned by the Trichinopoly municipality ;

(c) the number of applications totally rejected ; if so, on what grounds ;

(d) the amount realized as donations for the house service pipes since the issue of the Government Order ; and

(e) the reason why the said Government Order has been lost sight of ?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the Chairman of the Municipal Council, Trichinopoly, of which he is a member.

Staff of veterinary surgeons in the Presidency.

422 Q.—**Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI** : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to place on the table information on the following points with reference to the staff of veterinary surgeons employed in the Presidency—

(i) the number of veterinary surgeons and their rank ;

(ii) the number of tour days required to be put in by each doctor ;

(iii) the nature of work turned out by them in normal times ;

(iv) the amount of travelling allowance drawn on an average by each veterinary surgeon ;

(v) the number of animals admitted in the lying-in wards of the veterinary hospitals at Nandyal and Kurnool ;

(vi) the number of animals that were treated on the average in a month during 1920-21 ; and

(vii) the expenditure incurred by Government to maintain the hospital at Nandyal ?

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A.—(i) The strength of the subordinate staff of the Veterinary Department on 31st March 1922 was 17 inspectors and 161 assistants.

(ii) The veterinary inspectors are required to be on tour for at least 240 days in a year and touring veterinary assistants for at least twenty days a month.

(iii) The duties of inspector are—

- (a) to inspect once a quarter all the veterinary institutions and touring assistants in his jurisdiction and submit a report to the head office in the prescribed form ;
- (b) to attend all cattle and pony shows and as many annual cattle fairs as possible occurring within his jurisdiction ;
- (c) to go personally to the scene of serious outbreaks of contagious disease and help and advise the assistant in his work ;
- (d) to check the diaries, travelling allowance and contingent bills of his touring assistants ;
- (e) to check all the indents for medicines and instruments received from the assistants in his charge and forward them to the head office for compliance ;
- (f) to check the annual reports of all his assistants before forwarding them with his own remarks.

The duties of a touring veterinary assistant are—

- (a) to attend promptly to all reports of outbreak of contagious disease received ; and
- (b) when no reports remain unattended to tour systematically in his charge.

The assistants in charge of veterinary dispensaries in addition to treating the patients coming to the dispensaries also attend as a general rule to the outbreak reports received from the taluk in which the dispensary is situated.

(iv), (v) & (vii) The period or periods for which the information is required has not been given and Government regret they are unable to give an answer to the clauses.

(vi) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the information contained in tables IV and V printed at pages 13 and 14 of G.O. No. 2174, Development, dated 23rd November 1921, which has been placed on Editors' Table.

Office of the Director of Industries, Bezwada.

423 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased—

- (i) to lay on the table the expenditure incurred to maintain the office of the Director of Industries at Bezwada under the following heads :—
- (a) the number of officers appointed to do executive work in the department ;
- (b) the total emoluments paid towards their salaries, travelling allowances and office repairs ;
- (c) the nature of the work turned out by each of them ; and

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(ii) to state—

(a) whether it is not incumbent on the executive officers of the department to investigate the possibility of starting a few industries within the limits of their jurisdiction ; and

(b) if so, the instances in which such an endeavour has been made ?

A.—(i) (a) The following were the executive officers employed in the Bezwada Division on 31st March 1922 :—

One Assistant Director.
 Four Supervisors.
 One Surveyor.
 Eight Mechanics.
 Twenty-six Boring maistris.
 Three Weaving superintendents.
 Six Head maistris.
 Six Maistris.
 Eighteen Expert weavers.

(b) The following amounts were spent during the last official year on their salaries, travelling allowance and office contingencies :—

	RS.
Salaries of establishment	30,072
Travelling allowance	15,048
Office contingencies	5,793

(c) (i) The hon. Member is advised to peruse paragraph 4 of the Administration Report of the Department of Industries for 1920-21 which details the duties of Assistant Directors. These appointments have been abolished and Assistant Industrial Engineers on a much lower scale of pay have taken their place.

(ii) The duties of supervisors include the supervision of pumping and boring maistris and the erection of industrial installations for private parties and general assistance to Assistant Directors.

(iii) The mechanics are to all intents and purposes assistants to the supervisors and their duties include

- (1) maintenance of power installations and industrial machinery already at work,
- (2) preliminary investigation of new propositions,
- (3) erection of new installations,
- (4) collection of data regarding the performance of engines and industrial machinery under working conditions,
- (5) examination and testing of industrial machinery to determine whether they are suitable or not for the purposes intended.

(iv) Boring maistris when not actually employed on boring work attend to repairs of test engine sets and drills at the Industrial Workshops in Madras.

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(v) Six peripatetic weaving parties were working in the Bezwada Division on 31st March 1922. It is their endeavour—

- (1) to persuade the local weaver to adopt the fly shuttle slay when it is suitable and to carry out the necessary alterations in the country loom to enable this to be done ; and further to adopt flanged beams and long warps;
- (2) to show how the cost of warp preparation can be cheapened by the use of (a) hand-driven mill warping machines, (b) sizing machines and (c) dressing machines;
- (3) to show weavers how to save time in putting on a new warp on the loom by the use of (a) a drawing in machine and (b) a twisting machine ;
- (4) to cheapen the cost of heald and reed making by the use of (a) a frame for preparing eyehealds and (b) metal reeds in place of bamboo reeds ;
- (5) to train weavers who only weave plain cloth to produce towels, bed sheets, twill cloths and fancy designs by the use of (a) extra foot treadles and (b) drawboy harness ;
- (6) to train the weavers to weave finer cloths and cloths of better quality in the manufacture of which power-driven looms cannot compete with handlooms.

(ii) (a) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the remarks of Government in their review of last year's Administration Report of the Department of Industries: " It would in fact appear from the criticisms which reach Government that a large section of the public believes that the department exists solely for the purpose of developing new Government-managed industries designed to yield an immediate profit. It is hoped of course that the development of such industries either in the hands of Government or private persons will be one of the results of the department's work, but it is necessarily now the least developed and is likely to be of slow growth. The organization of a new branch of industry, unless there is to be great risk of failure and loss is usually the outcome of patient investigation and experiment often covering several years. At the present stage of the department's growth it is not reasonable to expect that any large number of investigations will pass from the experiment to the producing stage. In the meantime, the other activities of the department more particularly those on the educational side are of course a preparation for the stage when more production is undertaken and more skilled assistance will be required."

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(b) The improvement of existing industries is of equal if not greater importance than the starting of new ones. The Administration Report of the department which will be issued shortly will furnish fuller particulars of the work done or in progress and projects under contemplation during the year ending 31st March 1922. Among the inquiries dealt with by the Assistant Director, Bezwada, during the year under review may be mentioned those relating to the carpet industry of Ellore, the Palampore industry of Masulipatam, the ivory carving industry of Vizagapatam, the toy industry of Kondapalle, the crochet lace industry of Kistna, the slate industry of Markapur and the barytes industry of Betamcherla."

Slate factories in Cumbum and Markapur taluks.

424 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the Government are aware of the existence of slate factories in Cumbum and Markapur taluks?

A.—The answer is in the affirmative.

Crimes in the Kurnool district.

425 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (i) the number of criminal offences registered by the Police in Kurnool district during the year ending with March 1922;
- (ii) the number of such crimes that have been investigated;
- (iii) the number of such cases that have ended in the conviction of offenders;
- (iv) the number of cases in which the offenders have been acquitted, with reasons for their acquittal;
- (v) the number of offences that have been referred as undetected, with reasons for doing so; and
- (vi) the number of railway offences committed during the year and the measures adopted to minimize those offences?

A.—The Government have no information other than that contained in the annual administration reports.

Promotions in the Police department.

426 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether it is not the policy of the Police department to give promotions on considerations of distinguished service as well as on those of seniority?

A.—Promotions are made on a variety of considerations including those mentioned by the hon. Member.

Criminal settlements at Kavali, etc.

427 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the Government are aware that a gang of people have escaped from the criminal settlements of Kavali and Siddapuram and are moving about in the Kurnool district?

A.—The Government have no information.

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The Labour department.

428 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(1) whether the Administration Report of the working of the department of Labour for the year 1921 has been published;

(2) if so, the varied activities in which the department interested itself; and

(3) whether the Government have at any time considered the question of concentrating the attention of the Department of Labour in backward districts of the Presidency?

A.—(1) & (2) The Administration Report of the Labour department for the year 1920-21 which records the activities of the department has been placed on the Editors' Table. The report for 1921-22 has not yet come to Government.

(3) The Government have always been anxious to push forward work for the depressed classes in all parts of the Presidency but financial considerations have hitherto led to the main work being concentrated in the districts of Gōdāvari, Chingleput, South Arcot and Tanjore.

Grazing areas in the Kurnool district.

429 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(1) whether the allocation of grazing areas in the Kurnool district has been made in direct proportion to the number of cattle in every village and in consultation with the concerned ryots;

(2) whether it is a fact that there are grazing areas which have no water facility of any kind;

(3) whether it is a fact that grass is burnt in the forest at a time when it is fit for grazing purposes;

(4) whether the sale of grazing permits is periodical;

(5) whether it is a fact that such sale causes inconvenience to ryots;

(6) whether accidental trespasses are not occasioned by the fact that the grazing area for which a permit is held is contiguous to another for which no permit is held; and

(7) if so, what steps have been taken by the department in the interest of the ryots to render such trespass avoidable?

A.—(1) No; the grazing blocks in the district are co-terminous with the ranges. The ryots were not consulted when the blocks were formed.

(2) Not so far as the Government are aware.

(3) Yes; it is necessary to burn the grass early in the season before it is dry to avoid the great danger of damage to the forest, which arises when the grass is dry and the fire is difficult to control.

(4) & (5) No; permits are sold throughout the year.

(6) & (7) The Government understand that cases of accidental trespass are rare.

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Supply of agricultural implements to ryots in the Kurnool district.

430 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have made provision for the supply of agricultural implements to the ryots; and

(b) if so, what are the centres in the Kurnool district and at what rates the most important implements are sold?

A.—The hon. Member's attention will be drawn to pages 10 to 12 of the Villagers' Calendar, 1922-23.

Sale of fuel in the Kurnool district.

431 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the centres in the district of Kurnool where arrangements are made to sell fuel to the public on contract system;

(b) the rate at which it is sold; and

(c) the quantity of fuel exported to other districts in the course of a year and whether such dealing has directly affected the selling price in the district?

A.—The Government have no information.

Travelling allowance to village headmen.

432 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(1) whether it is a fact that orders have already been passed entitling village headmen to second-class travelling allowance when on duty; and

(2) if so, whether they have been generally claiming this privilege?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to paragraph 1 (7) of G.O. No. 1006, Revenue, dated 2nd June 1922, which has been laid on the Editors' Table.

Enhanced railway fares.

433 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased—

(1) to explain the necessity for enhancing railway fares in this Presidency; and

(2) to state—

(a) whether the comforts of third-class passengers have proportionately increased with the enhancement of fares;

(b) whether in times of festivals, extra passenger trains are run for the benefit of the pilgrims; and

(c) whether it is a fact that luggage booked at a station cannot be delivered to the concerned passenger at any intermediate station if the passenger chooses to break his journey there?

A.—(1) & (2) (a) The Government have no information on the points which concern the Government of India.

(b) It is understood that extra trains are run for the benefit of pilgrims to the extent which the existing facilities will permit.

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(c) The Government are not in possession of the information. The hon. Member can probably obtain it by enquiry at any railway station.

Recruitment to the Railway Service.

434 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether, with the increase in salaries, the railway staff men of higher educational qualifications have been drafted into the department?

A.—The Government have no information.

Supervisors in the Education department.

435 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(1) the need for the abolition of the supervisors agency in the Education department; and

(2) why sub-assistant inspectors of schools with considerable service and proper departmental qualifications have not been confirmed?

A.—(1) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 1002, Law (Education), dated the 29th August 1922, placed on the Editors' Table.

(2) Confirmations were kept in abeyance pending the reorganization of the inspecting agency.

Public Works department in Kurnool.

436 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the total amount spent by the department of Public Works in Kurnool district in the year ending with March 1922 in—

- (i) improving irrigation facilities;
- (ii) constructing new buildings; and
- (iii) repairing old buildings?

A.—(i) Rs. 1,13,521 as detailed below:—

	RS.
Original works in charge of Public Works Department	11,405
Repairs works in charge of Public Works Department	76,624
Minor Irrigation works in charge of the Revenue Department	25,492

(ii) Rs. 28,857.

(iii) Rs. 8,782.

Grazing ground for Goilundi village, Berhampur taluk.

437 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that almost the whole of the grazing ground S. No. 579, about 60 acres in extent, of Goilundi village, Berhampur taluk, Ganjam district, is now occupied by railway buildings and buildings for the District Court, District Munsif's Court and quarters for the District Judge, Sub-Collector and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer; and

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(b) whether any exchange has been granted or any provision made elsewhere for the grazing of the cattle of the villagers of the said village?

A.—The Government have no information.

Mr. M. SURYANARAYANA :—“Will the Government be pleased to call for the information?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—“I want notice of this question.”

High school at Russellkonda.

438 Q.—**Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH** Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government meets the whole net cost of the upkeep and maintenance of the high school at Russellkonda (Ganjam), under the management of the district board;

(b) whether it is a fact that it was originally contemplated to run it as one of the model Government high schools; if so, to state what led to the abandonment of the proposal; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table all papers connected with the establishment of and the grant of subsidy to the said high school?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The board secondary school, Russellkonda, was not one of the institutions which the Government proposed to take under their management in the model high school scheme.

(c) It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to papers relating to the development of the school from an incomplete secondary into a complete secondary one and to the papers wherein the Government undertook to bear the net cost of the school. The connected papers are placed on the table.*

Transport for the Agency officers.

439 Q.—**Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH** Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(1) whether the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioners of the Agency division are provided with elephants; if so, how many each;

(2) whether these officers are allowed to use Government elephants to carry their private luggage;

(3) if so, whether any sum is charged for such luggage and at what rate;

(4) whether the rate, if any, is adequate to meet the proportionate cost of the upkeep of these elephants;

(5) whether it is proposed to replace elephants by mule transport;

(6) what the approximate cost is of each kind of transport; and

(7) whether those officers who are provided with elephants are required to maintain horses?

* Vide Appendix VI on page 523 infra.

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A.—(1) During 1921-22 the Agency Commissioner had no elephants and the Agency Divisional Officers had 15 in all as shown below :—

Divisional Officer, Khond ..	..	..	..	4
Do. Savara ..	..	..	..	2
Do. Oriya ..	..	..	..	3
Do. Ghats ..	..	..	..	2
Do. Rampa ..	..	..	..	2
Do. Koya ..	..	..	..	2
				—
			Total ..	15

(2) & (3) Yes, subject to payment of eight annas a day for each elephant on days on which it is actually used.

(4) No.

(5) A combination of elephants and mules has been proposed as providing the most efficient means of transport.

(6) Six mules are able to carry as much as one elephant, and on this basis the details of cost are as below :—

	Six mules.	One elephant.
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Capital cost	1,500	3,500
(b) Upkeep including wages for drivers, etc., per mensem ..	180	120
(c) Harness (average for one year) ..	78	100

An elephant's average working life is estimated at thirty years and that of mules at ten years.

(7) The elephants being intended only for conveyance of furniture, tents or luggage, the Divisional Officers are not exempt from the liability of maintaining the prescribed means of locomotion, viz., a horse or a motor-car or a motor-cycle.

District board railway in Ganjam.

440 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayoo: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the District Board, Ganjam, applied to Government for a loan with a view to construct a railway line from Gopalpur to Russellkonda;

(b) if so, what was the amount of loan applied for and under what conditions;

(c) whether the Government expressed inability to sanction the loan and, if so, the circumstances that led to that decision;

(d) whether it is a fact that money realized by levy of railway cess and earmarked for construction of a railway is now sought to be utilized by the district board for general purposes;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Zamindars' Association, Ganjam, protested against such utilization;

(f) how much of the earmarked funds accumulated up to now has been contributed by (1) each of the zamindars and landed proprietors of the district, and (2) by the ryots living in the proprietary estates; and

(g) whether the Government have passed any orders on the subject; and, if so, to place the said orders on the table?

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A.—(a) & (b) In February 1921 the district board desired that the Government should become a half owner of the railway providing half the capital cost and requested them to lend to the board the remainder of the capital. The amount required by the board was about Rs. 18 lakhs, and no conditions were specified.

(c) The Government stated that they were unable to advance a loan in 1921-22 and that it was doubtful whether they would be able to advance any in 1922-23. It was anticipated that no funds would be available.

(d) The district board resolved that the railway cess accumulations should be distributed between the taluk boards in the proportion in which they were collected; and that each taluk board should contribute to the district board 20 per cent of the share that it would be entitled to.

(e) The answer is in the affirmative.

(f) The Government have no information.

(g) No orders have yet been passed.

Non-co-operation in the Agency division.

441 Q.—**Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH** Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(1) whether a Sub-Inspector of Police in the Agency division finding a non-co-operator preaching rebellion had him sent away under Police escort with a view to having his entry into the tract forbidden;

(2) whether the civil authority to whom the matter was referred allowed the said non-co-operator to return and reprimanded the Police officer for exceeding his duty;

(3) whether the non-co-operator referred to is Alluri Sitaram Raju described in Government communiqués as one who intends to set himself up as an independent chief;

(4) whether there were risings in the Rampa Agency previous to this: if so, when and for what reasons; and

(5) what steps are being taken to quell the rebellion; and to state the real cause of the rising?

A.—(1), (2) & (3) The Government have seen a statement to this effect in the newspapers, but have hitherto been unable to obtain any corroboration of it. They would be glad of any information in the possession of the hon. Member.

(4) The hon. Member will find an outline of the past history of the Rampa Agency in the Gôdâvari District Gazetteer.

(5) The Government can add nothing at present to the communiqué already issued.

Schools of Engineering at Visagapatam and Trichinopoly.

442 Q.—**Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR**: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(i) the present strength of the classes in each of the Schools of Engineering at Vizagapatam and Trichinopoly;

(ii) whether the number of classes and the courses of training given to the students are the same in the two schools;

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(iii) whether the grade and the pay of the superintendents of the two schools are the same (including allowances, if any) and if different, what the reasons are for the same;

(iv) whether it is a fact that there was a fall in admission in the school at Vizagapatam this year, and if so, whether there is any necessity for continuing a costly superintendent there; and

(v) whether these schools cannot be closed and the students in them be sent to Guindy?

		Third year.	Second year.	First year.
A.—(i)	Trichinopoly	21	38	20
	Vizagapatam	27	28	7

(ii) Yes.

(iii) No; the Superintendent of the Vizagapatam school gets his pay in the Public Works Department plus a duty allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem. The Superintendent of the Trichinopoly school gets the sanctioned pay of the appointment, viz., Rs. 500 per mensem, which is greater than his pay in the Public Works Department.

(iv) Yes; for the present a superintendent is necessary.

(v) The matter is under consideration.

Reductions in the Co-operative department.

443 Q.—Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(1) whether any reductions have been made in the cost of the establishments in the Co-operative department this year;

(2) whether any old officers have been replaced by younger ones, as assistant registrars, etc., as intimated by the Government during the last budget sessions of this Council; and

(3) if not, whether there are any proposals now by the Government to introduce the abovementioned policy in the near future?

A.—(1) Yes; the duty allowance of the Assistant Registrars in the mufassal has been abolished.

(2) One of the deputy collectors has been transferred from the Co-operative department in the month of August and his place has not yet been filled up.

(3) Yes.

Levies made under Kudimaramat Act.

444 Q.—Mr. T. SIVASANKARAM PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(1) in how many villages of the Anantapur district levies were made under 'Kudimaramat Act' and what the amount collected is from each and for what purpose and in each of the three faslis ending with 1331;

(2) whether a sum of about Rs. 700 was levied and collected from the villagers of Kuruvollapalli, hamlet of Rampuram, Penukonda taluk; and

(3) what the circumstances justifying the levy of the sum are, for what purposes was the sum levied, and whether the purpose for which it was levied has been accomplished, and, if so, to what extent; and, if not, why not?

A.—The Government have no information but will call for it.

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Schools, etc., for the fishermen community.

445 Q.—Mr. S. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development and the hon. the Home Member be pleased to furnish the following information:—

(a) how many schools were started and how many co-operative societies were organized by the Fishery department for the benefit of the fishermen community on the East Coast before the control was handed over to the Labour Commissioner;

(b) what is their condition now; and

(c) whether any more societies and schools have since been organized by the Labour department?

A.—(a) One school and 13 co-operative societies.

(b) The school is working satisfactorily under the control of the Labour department. As regards the co-operative societies, a report has been called for from the officers concerned on their present condition.

(c) Five co-operative societies have been started by the Labour department in the Gōdāvari district, of which two have been registered. The question of starting a society for the fishermen of Karuppur, Trichinopoly district, is under consideration. Six day schools in the Gōdāvari district and one day and night school in the Chingleput district and another day and night school at Narayanaswami Tottam near Adyar have also been started.

Muhammadan representation in Tiruvottiyur union.

446 Q.—Mr. S. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(1) whether it is a fact that one Mr. Macdoom Sahib of Tiruvottiyur submitted a memorial to him;

(2) whether it is a fact that there are nine elected members and three nominated members in the Tiruvottiyur union board;

(3) whether it is a fact that there is not a single Muhammadan gentleman amongst them;

(4) whether there was any Muhammadan candidate for the nomination;

(5) whether it is a fact that one Mr. Pattabhiramayya was nominated;

(6) whether it is a fact that Mr. Pattabhiramayya was once a chairman of Tiruvottiyur union until 1918 and was compelled to resign his chairmanship in the Tiruvottiyur union and membership in the Saidapet taluk board and Chingleput district board; if so, under what circumstances; and

(7) whether the name of Mr. Pattabhiramayya is in the electoral list of Tiruvottiyur union board; if not, why not? and whether he has residential qualification required under section 56, Local Boards Act?

A.—(1), (2) & (3) The answer is in the affirmative.

(4) No suitable Muhammadan candidate was available for nomination.

(5) The Government understand that Mr. Pattabhiramayya was nominated by the taluk board president.

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(6) Mr. Pattabhiramayya was chairman of the union from 1916-1919. During the latter part of this period certain delays in the collection and remittance of the money due to the union were noticed. The then president of the district board recorded the papers as the whole amount due to the union board was fully collected and remitted into the treasury and as he considered that there were several extenuating circumstances in the affair Mr. Pattabhiramayya resigned his membership and it was duly accepted. The Government have no information regarding the resignation of his membership in the Saidapet taluk board and the Chingleput district board.

(7) Mr. Pattabhiramayya's name does not find a place in the electoral roll prepared and published in February 1922. He filed a suit alleging that his name had been maliciously omitted; but the suit was dismissed. The Government understand that Mr. Pattabhiramayya has again resigned his membership in the union.

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"With reference to the answer given to clause (4) of this question, I should like to alter the answer by prefixing the words 'the Government are informed that'."

Mr. S. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI:—"Sir, I want to know what the test of suitability of a Muhammadan candidate is. Is it appearance or wealth?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"There are many qualifications. In the first place the candidate must not be disqualified according to the disqualifications given in the Act. Many other qualifications are necessary for a successful candidate."

Representation of the depressed classes in the taluk boards of the South Arcot district.

447 Q.—Mr. S. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(1) whether there is at least one representative of the depressed classes in each of the taluk boards in the South Arcot district;

(2) whether it is a fact that the Chidambaram taluk board has no representative of the depressed classes;

(3) whether there was at any time a representative of this community on the Chidambaram taluk board; what became of him and whether it is not a fact that one Reddi was appointed in his place; and

(4) whether qualified members of the Adi-Dravida community were available for nomination at the time of nomination; and, if so, why their claims were overlooked?

A.—(1) & (2) There is one representative of the depressed classes in each of the taluk boards of Tirukkoyilur, Tindivanam and Vriddhachalam and none in the Chidambaram or Cuddalore taluk boards.

(3) & (4) The Government have no information.

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Communal representation in the Central Survey Office.

448 Q.—Mr. W. P. A. SAUNDARA PANDIA NADAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that no non-Brahman was appointed to any of the two posts of Assistant Director of Survey in the Central Survey Office, Madras, since 1909; and

(b) if so, why neither of the two non-Brahman Assistant Directors in field was appointed to the vacancy of second Assistant that recently occurred in the Central Survey Office?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) No vacancy occurred recently in the Central Survey Office.

Nomination to the taluk boards of South Arcot.

449 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(1) whether Messrs. Padmanaba Reddiyar and Chinnaswami Pillai nominated to the taluk boards of Cuddalore and Tirukkōyilūr, respectively, actually stood for election and were defeated;

(2) whether it is usual to nominate to the local boards persons defeated at the polls; and

(3) the reason for nominating (a) Messrs. Padmanaba Reddiyar and R. K. Venugopal Nayudu to the Cuddalore taluk board notwithstanding the fact that six Reddis and four Nayudus had been elected to that board, (b) Mr. Chinnaswami Pillai to the Tirukkōyilūr taluk board while four Pillais had been elected thereto, and (c) Mr. Muthu Kondal Roya Reddiyar to the Vriddhachalam taluk board for which three Reddis had been elected?

A.—The Government have no information.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—“May I request the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government to tell us whether he would be pleased to call for the information?”

The hon. the RAJA of PANAGAL:—“I have no objection to call for the information.”

Election of district board members in South Arcot.

450 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(1) the total number of elective seats in the district board of South Arcot and the distribution thereof among the several taluk boards;

(2) the reason for the president of the district board of South Arcot directing the taluk board presidents to hold elections in June 1922 for returning to the district board not the full strength which each taluk board was competent to do but one member less in each case; and

(3) the authority under the Local Boards Act or the rules framed thereunder permitting such restrictive direction?

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A.—(1) The total number of elective seats on the district board of South Arcot is 30 and the number that has to be filled up by the taluk boards is 25 as shown below :—

	Name of taluk boards.					Number of members.
Tindivanam	8
Tirukkōyilūr	6
Chidambaram	4
Cuddalore	4
Vriddhāchalam	3
					Total	25

(2) Till April 1922 the thirty elective seats were held by three ex officio members, i.e., non-official presidents of taluk boards, and twenty-seven members elected by the five taluk boards. In May 1922, when the taluk boards were reconstituted under the new Act, inasmuch as the Government did not reserve to themselves the power to nominate the president of any of these five taluk boards, the number of ex officio members who should be counted towards the elective seats rose to 5 and only 25 members were returnable by the taluk boards. The reduction from 27 to 25 in the number of members to be elected involved a redistribution of these seats and pending the order of Government on this redistribution the Government understand that the President, as a matter of prudence, directed each taluk board to elect one member less than it ought to, so that even if Government should sanction a redistribution other than what was suggested by the President, the elections already held might not be affected.

(3) The answer is in the negative.

Additional Subordinate Judge's Court at Cocanada.

451 Q.—Diwan Bahadur K. SURYANARAYANAMURTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(1) whether it is a fact that the Government contemplate the removal of the additional Subordinate Judge's Court now at Cocanada to Rajahmundry, investing the same with territorial jurisdiction over Ramachandrapuram and Rajahmundry taluks;

(2) whether it is not a fact that 87 out of 117 villages of Ramachandrapuram taluk have been always within the jurisdiction of the Cocanada Subordinate Judge's Court;

(3) whether the Government are aware that the litigants of the Ramachandrapuram taluk feel Cocanada to be more convenient by reason of

- (i) its easier access;
- (ii) Cocanada being the centre of export trade;
- (iii) greater accommodation and better sanitation;

(4) whether it is a fact that the Government contemplate a redistribution of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari and Kistna districts and the same will necessitate a re-adjustment of civil jurisdiction;

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(5) whether it is a fact that the Government propose to divest the Cocanada Subordinate Judge's Court of its appellate jurisdiction over the Cocanada and Peddapuram Munsifs and to vest the same in the District Court.

(6) whether it is a fact that ever since its establishment the Cocanada Subordinate Judge's Court has been exercising appellate jurisdiction over the Cocanada and Peddapuram Munsifs; and

(7) whether the Government are aware that the litigants of Cocanada taluk who go to Cocanada for original suits will find it inconvenient to go to Rajahmundry for presentation of appeals?

A.—(1) & (5) Proposals in the sense referred to by the hon. Member are under consideration.

(2), (3) & (7) The Government have no information.

(4) Yes.

(6) From 1875 to 1915, the permanent sub-court at Cocanada was exercising appellate jurisdiction over the Peddapuram and Cocanada Munsifs. In 1915 the appellate jurisdiction over the Peddapuram Munsif was transferred to the temporary additional sub-court at Cocanada, which was newly established there.

Irrigation schemes in Kollegal taluk.

452 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

(a) to give a list of all irrigation schemes for the taluk of Kollegal in the district of Coimbatore pending either before the Chief Engineer or before the Government with the possible cost of each; whether there is any chance of any of these schemes being taken up soon; and

(b) to state—

(1) what is the average rainfall of the Kollegal taluk for the last five years and what is the total area of the taluk and the area under wet cultivation; and

(2) whether it is a fact that for the same river which for some distance forms the boundary between the Kollegal taluk and Mysore Province and which runs afterwards in the Kollegal taluk itself, there are some anicuts which take water for the Mysore Province but not even one for the Kollegal taluk; if that is so, what are the reasons for the same?

A.—(a) No irrigation schemes are now pending with the Chief Engineer for Irrigation or with the Government. The hon. Member's attention is, however, invited to the answer given to question No. 1307 asked at the second session of the Council.

(b) (1) The average rainfall in the Kollegal taluk, for the five years ending 1921, is 31.33 inches.

The total area of the taluk is 1,076 square miles, and the area under wet cultivation, 6,436 acres.

(2) The hon. Member presumably refers to the river Swarnavati, otherwise called Honnolai. Irrigation on the Mysore side is at present being carried on by means of earthen bunds thrown across the river. As stated in the answer given to question No. 231 asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 18th February 1921, the investigation of the scheme to utilize the waters of the river on the British side has not yet been taken up.

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Political offenders in the Presidency.

453 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

(a) to state if any lists of political offenders are kept in this Presidency and, if so, what are the offences taken into consideration in preparing those lists;

(b) to give a list of all political prisoners in this Presidency as far as possible with the jails in which they are now confined, the length and nature of the imprisonment and the courts by which and the offences for which they were sentenced; and

(c) to state whether the Government intend to release all or any of them before the expiry of the full term of sentence?

A.—(a) & (c) The answer is in the negative.

(b) The Government have no information.

Admission into the B.Sc. class in the Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

454 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. VENKATA RANGA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(1) the number of applications received for admission to the B.Sc. class of the Coimbatore Agricultural College;

(2) the number of Brahman and non-Brahman applicants respectively;

(3) the number of Brahmans and non-Brahmans admitted to the course with their qualifications; and

(4) whether there were applications from students who had passed in group (iii) of the intermediate examination and, if so, the number of such applicants actually admitted with their names and the class or community to which they belong?

A.—(1) 117.

(2) Brahmans 99, non-Brahmans 15, Christians 3.

(3) Brahmans 18, non-Brahmans 2.

Three of the 18 Brahmans were holders of the certificate of proficiency of the Agricultural College obtained after undergoing the short course of two years; two of these have since left the College.

(4) The Government have no information whether there were any applications from candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Group III but no student with this qualification was admitted.

Recruitment of deputy tahsildars.

455 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. VENKATA RANGA REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(1) the year in which the system of direct recruitment of Deputy Tahsildars was introduced;

(2) the total number of persons selected till now;

(3) the number of applicants from the Ceded Districts with their names and their qualifications; and

(4) the name or names of the person or persons, if any, that were selected from the Ceded Districts?

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A.—(1) 1918.

(2) 38.

(3) The applications from unsuccessful candidates were returned to the respective candidates after each selection. The Government have therefore no information regarding the number of applicants from the Ceded Districts.

(4) (1) Soma Joseph Reddi.
(2) Shaik Muhammed Ismail.*Reconstruction of Malabar.*

456 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. VENKATA RANGA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(1) the amount of contribution given by Government for the reconstruction of Malabar till now;

(2) whether any advances from that fund were made to any planting company or companies and if so, the name or names of such companies with the amounts advanced to them; and

(3) the necessity for such advances to private companies?

A.—(1) The Government have made no free grant for reconstruction work in Malabar. They have, however, set apart a sum of 10 lakhs for distribution in the shape of loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, for the purpose of relieving distress and encouraging reconstruction.

(2) Loans have been granted to the following planting companies:—

	RS.
Kerala-Calicut Rubber Estates, Limited ..	2,71,512
Edawanna Rubber and Tea Company ..	65,000
Pullengode Rubber Company	30,000
Kuttiadi Rubber Company	40,000

(3) The loans were given to the companies, as to private persons, for the purpose of enabling them to restore damage caused by the rebellion and to carry on their avocations till the next harvest.

Provincial officers in the Imperial forest service.

457 Q.—Rao Babadur C. VENKATA RANGA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(1) the number of posts reserved in the Imperial service of the Forest Department for Provincial Forest Officers;

(2) the number of provincial officers now actually in the Imperial service;

(3) whether there are any vacancies now and, if so, the number of such vacancies; and

(4) when the Government propose to fill those vacancies?

A.—(1) Seven.

(2) Do.

(3) & (4) There are no vacancies at present.

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Reduction in the number of Deputy Collectors in the Presidency.

458 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. VENKATA RANGA REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(1) whether there are any proposals before the Government to reduce the number of Deputy Collectors in the Presidency; and

(2) whether they propose to reduce one or more revenue division charges in each district; if so, when they are going to give effect to such proposals?

A.—The Government have called for proposals for the reduction of the number of divisions in the Presidency. This, if accepted, may involve a reduction in the number of deputy collectors. There is no other proposal to reduce their number.

Provincial officers in the Imperial forest service.

459 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. VENKATA RANGA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(1) whether the Government have sent in proposals to the Government of India to increase the number of posts reserved for Provincial Service officers in the Imperial forest service; and

(2) if so, whether any orders have been received from the Government of India regarding that matter?

A.—(1) The question of the number of posts to be assigned to Provincial Service Officers is under correspondence with the Government of India. The Government cannot at present disclose the nature of their recommendation in the matter.

(2) No.

Provincial officers in the Forest department.

460 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. VENKATA RANGA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(1) how many Provincial officers in the Forest department are holding district charges;

(2) whether the major district charges are ordinarily reserved for the Imperial Service officers; and

(3) how many of the Provincial officers holding district charges have been holding such charges for more than three years?

A.—(1) Twenty-one officers on 1st September 1922.

(2) Yes.

(3) Two.

Headquarters of the forest officers in the Kurnool district.

461 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. VENKATA RANGA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(1) whether it is a fact that there are three District Forest Officers holding district charges in the Kurnool district;

(2) whether all the three District Forest Officers have their headquarters at Kurnool;

(3) whether the South Forest is nearer Nandyal than Kurnool;

(4) whether the East Forest is nearer Markapur than Kurnool; and

(5) whether it is a fact that the South and East District Forest Officers have to travel long distances to go to their respective jurisdictions?

A.—The reply is in the affirmative.

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Punitive police in Guntur.

462 Q.—Mr. P. VENKATASUBBA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the strength of the punitive police force in the Guntur district, the cost of such force per month, the total cost up to date, the places where the force is located, and the work done since March 1922 up to date?

A.—The strength of the force is 1 Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 1 Inspector, 1 Sergeant, 1 Jemadar, 16 head constables and 200 constables.

The approximate monthly cost is Rs. 9,200.

The total cost up to the 15th August 1922 is approximately Rs. 59,800.

The force has been moved about the district as circumstances required and its work has been the police function of maintaining order.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 328 asked by Mr. M. Appalanarasayya Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th November 1922, page 460 supra.]

G.O. No. 450, Law, dated 1st March 1921.

The Government have given their careful consideration to the memorials submitted by the District Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors for a revision of the scale of retaining and other fees now allowed to them for the conduct of civil and criminal cases and to the recommendations of the various district officers thereon. They are satisfied that a case has been made out for an increase in the emoluments of these Law officers and are accordingly pleased to issue the following orders:—

Retaining fees.—Instead of the varying rates of retaining fees now in force, viz., Rs. 50 and Rs. 30, the Government sanction a uniform rate of Rs. 100 per mensem to all mufassal Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors in the Presidency. In districts where the officers of Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor are separate, the retaining fees will be Rs. 50 for a Government Pleader and Rs. 50 for a Public Prosecutor. The Public Prosecutor of the Agency division will be allowed a retaining fee of Rs. 50 per mensem. The increased rate will take effect from 1st April 1921.

Fees in criminal cases.—(1) *At headquarters.*—The maximum fee payable under the existing rules to Public Prosecutors for the conduct of criminal cases at headquarters is Rs. 25 for each case which does not last for more than a day and Rs. 25 for each day or part of a day when a case lasts for more than one day. These rates will be raised to Rs. 35.

(2) *At out-stations.*—For conducting criminal cases in outlying stations Public Prosecutors will henceforth be allowed a fee of Rs. 50 for each day spent in court or occupied in travelling.

Fees in civil cases.—In civil cases concerning the Revenue Department, special fees are sanctioned by the Board and the Collectors subject to the limits of Rs. 25 per diem and of Rs. 75 in each case. These limits will be increased to Rs. 35 and Rs. 100, respectively.

Fees to private pleaders.—The scale of fees which Collectors and District Magistrates, the Board of Revenue and Sessions Judges are empowered to

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sanction is set out in Part II of Appendix to G.O. No. 545, Judicial, dated 11th March 1915. The powers of sanction of these officers will be enhanced as indicated below :—

CRIMINAL.

(1) *Prosecutions under section 495 of the Criminal Procedure Code.*—District Magistrates—Rs. 35 per diem, subject to a limit of Rs. 300 in each case.

(2) *Prosecutions for offences under special and local laws.*—Board of Revenue—Rs. 35 per diem up to Rs. 350 in each case.

Collectors—Rs. 35 per diem up to Rs. 100 in each case.

(3) *Defence of persons accused of capital offences.*—Sessions Judges—Rs. 35 a day up to Rs. 300 in each case.

CIVIL.

Collectors.—Rupees 35 a day up to Rs. 100 in each case.

The rates sanctioned above will be drawn only for cases argued on and after the 1st April 1921.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To all District Magistrates.

,, all District and Sessions Judges.

,, all Departments of the Secretariat.

,, the Accountant-General.

,, the Financial Department.

Copy to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.

,, Publicity Officer.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 356 asked by Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th November 1922, page 467 supra.]

List of Irrigation Projects in the Nellore district.

Name of project and approximate cost in lakhs.	Brief description.	Remarks.
1. Mopad Reservoir, Rs. 23.19.	The project consists in forming a reservoir on the Manneru, near the village of Mopad and in excavating a channel 17 m. long with branch channels and distributaries designed to irrigate 12,500 acres.	Completed (completion report is under preparation).
2. Atleru Reservoir, Rs. 5.5.	The project consists of the formation of a reservoir by constructing a bund across the Atleru, about three miles in the north-western portion of the Kandukur taluk. The supply available is estimated to irrigate an average area of 3,000 acres. Storage capacity, 901 m. cubic feet.	The project is kept in abeyance pending the result of gaugings of river now being taken.

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List of Irrigation Projects in the Nellore district—cont.

Name of project and approximate cost in lakhs.	Brief description.	Remarks.
3. Pulikonda Reservoir, Rs. 19.05	The proposal is to form a reservoir across the Musi at Pulikonda. Storage capacity, 2,518 m. cubic feet, sufficient to irrigate an area of over 10,000 acres.	The project is kept in abeyance pending the result of gaugings of river now being taken.
4. Gandipalem Reservoir, Rs. 24 (present rates).	The project provides for the restoration of the ruined Gandipalem tank on the Bellapuru for the irrigation of 13,543 acres.	The plans and estimates are ordered to lie over until the results of the Mopad and Vengalapuram projects are known. The river is being gauged to determine the probable supplies the project would receive.
5. Rallapad Reservoir, Rs. 25 (present rates).	This has to be considered in conjunction with Rallapad and only be sufficient water for one of the three schemes. The Mopad project has been completed and the Vengalapuram project estimates are under revision. When a decision is come to on the latter project, the three schemes will be examined and the most promising one revised in detail.	
6. Vengalapuram Reservoir, Rs. 34.	The project provides for forming a reservoir on Nanneru 20 miles below the site of the Mopad reservoir to irrigate 13,553 acres.	This project will be taken up for re-examination in conjunction with Gandipalem and supply channel to Mopad-Machavaram tanks—vide remarks against item (4).
7. Supply channel to Mopad-Machavaram tanks, Rs. 7.	The proposal is to form a reservoir of 2,550 m. cubic feet by damming the Paleru at Pedda Alavalapad and to construct a pick-up anicut across the same river to irrigate 16,500 acres of wet crop.	The estimate was revised by the Projects division and revision is being carried on in the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. (Deferred till the general question of a water-rate assessment is finally settled)—vide G.O. No. 521, dated 22nd February 1921.
8. Pyderu Scheme, Rs. 19.	The project provides for the construction of an anicut across the Manneru river near Viraghavnikata and the excavation of a channel from above the anicut to supply the Machavaram tank and through it the adjoining Mopad tank.	This project is an alternative one to Gandipalem and Rallapad—vide remarks against item (4).
9. Sarvapalle Project, Rs. 6.89.	The proposal is to excavate a surplus channel from the Kanigiri reservoir and to improve the Pyderu so as to make it capable of carrying its own discharge and that of Kanigiri reservoir.	Under consideration—G.O. No. 402 I, dated 29th November 1918.
10. Boggeru Project, Rs. 9.48.	The object of the proposal was to improve the Sarvapalle tank irrigating an extent of 11,200 acres and to further extend irrigation by 7,000 acres.	Abandoned as it was found that in years of short supply little or no water would reach the extension of ayacut proposed and that the project would fail in seven years out of twenty.
11. Surnamuki Project, Rs. 11.76.	The project provides for securing a supply to the Atmakur and Vasili tanks in the Nellore district and also for extending irrigation under them by replacing the existing rough stone anicut across the Boggeru river by a masonry one and excavating a new supply channel to irrigate 4,803 acres.	Abandoned. The project does not satisfy the conditions of a productive or protective work. In different years the old ayacut alone would benefit by the increased supply.
	The scheme consisted in building regulators in the Surnamuki river and giving an improved supply to a large number of tanks.	Abandoned. Cost of protection is very high, return upon capital low, and the zamindars concerned recommended its abandonment.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 362 asked by Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th November 1922, page 469 supra.]

List referred to in clause (b) of answer.

		RS.	A.	P.
(1)	E. F. Thomas, Esq.	3,585	0	0
(2)	The magisterial clerk and three peons of District Magistrate, Malabar	241	8	0
(3)	N. E. G. Mainwaring, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Police	5,000	0	0
(4)	Head clerk of the office of No. 3	165	2	0
(5)	Menial staff of No. (3)	378	0	0
(6)	Constable No. 991 of the Coimbatore Reserve	17	0	0
(7)	R. H. Hitchcock, Esq., District Superintendent of Police	2,132	8	6
(8)	Sub-Inspector, Reader of No. 7	293	10	0
(9)	Constable No. 1032, Orderly of No. 7	77	0	0
(10)	Constable No. 1181 do.	49	2	0
(11)	Menial staff of No. 7	259	13	6
(12)	C. G. Tottenham, Esq.	11	13	0
(13)	Reserve Inspector G. R. Glover	173	10	0
(14)	Sergeant Hartigan	96	6	0
(15)	Sergeant Andrews	230	8	6
(16)	Sergeant Green	60	12	0
(17)	Sub-Inspector Issakutti	551	0	0
(18)	Head Constable No. 4, Changaru	107	12	0
(19)	Constable No. 576 of Coimbatore Reserve.	92	5	0
(20)	Sergeant A. W. Carver	284	3	0
(21)	Khan Bahadur E. V. Amu Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Superintendent of Police	212	0	0
(22)	Late M.R.Ry. C. N. Seshagiri Rao, Inspector of Police	1,033	6	0
(23)	M. C. Chandy, Esq., District Forest Officer.	7,500	0	0

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 391 asked by Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimha-
charlu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th
November 1922, page 480 supra.]

*Statement showing the number of members elected and nominated on the
District Educational Councils.*

Name of the District Educational Council.	Number of members.		
	Elected.	Nominated.	
Anantapur ..	13	4	
North Arcot ..	23	4	
South Arcot ..	16	5	
Bellary ..	18	5	
Chingleput ..	13	4	
Chittoor ..	13	4	
Coimbatore ..	20	6	
Cuddapah ..	18	4	
Ganjam ..	13	4	
Gödävari ..	19	4	
Guntür ..	27	5	
South Kanara ..	18	4	
Kistna ..	26	4	
Kurnool ..	15	5	
Madras ..	15	4	
Madura ..	18	5	
Malabar ..	27	5	
Nellore ..	21	5	
Nilgiris, The ..	9	3	
Ramnad ..	13	4	
Salem ..	15	5	
Tanjore ..	26	4	
Tinnevelly ..	16	5	
Trichinopoly ..	22	4	
Vizagapatam ..	15	5	

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 399 asked by Mr. K. Prabhakaran Tampan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th November 1922, page 483 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 17 M., dated 12th January 1900.

READ—the following papers:—

From the Chairman, Municipal Council, Palghat, No. 3965,
dated 11th October 1899.

From the Collector of Malabar, No. 409 M., dated
15th October 1899.

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 13597, dated
7th December 1899.

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Order—Mis. No. 17 M., dated 12th January 1900.

For the reasons assigned by the Director of Public Instruction in his letter read above, the Municipal Council's proposal to raise the Victoria College to the first grade cannot be sanctioned.

(True extract)

A. TREMENHERE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Palghat, through the Collector of Malabar.
" Director of Public Instruction.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

Letter from the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, No. 35-C.,
dated 31st October 1899.

I have the honour to submit herewith copy of letter No. 3965, dated 11th October 1899, from the Chairman, Municipal Council, Palghat, addressed to Government regarding the raising of the Victoria College, Palghat, to the first grade with the following remarks.

2. The establishment of a first-grade college by a municipality would apparently be an entirely new departure and the multiplication of mufassal first-grade colleges in view of the rapidly increasing railway facilities and the movement for establishing hostels at recognized educational centres and the promise held out by it of their development into something like university-towns, seems to me of very doubtful expediency. No doubt, some of the richer inhabitants of the west coast districts would save money by sending their boys to Palghat for the B.A. course and no doubt also some boys belonging to the poorer classes would be able to continue their education to the higher standard. I venture to doubt, however, whether the prospect of these benefits which according to Mr. Barrow's calculation would only accrue to a very limited number warrants the municipality in incurring the responsibility of a first-grade college or would outweigh the disadvantages of increasing the already too large number of young men who, although they bear the hall mark of the B.A. degree, cannot be said to be 'educated' because their whole school and college life has been passed in imminent terror of examinations and in deprivation of those opportunities of general culture which are afforded though in far too limited a degree, by such centres as Madras, Bangalore and Trichinopoly.

3. If, however, the project for establishing a first-grade college under municipal management in a town which would afford its students no outside facilities for mental culture is approved by the higher authorities, I think it very probable that Mr. Barrow's estimate of the strength of the B.A. classes and therefore of the financial success of the undertaking would be realized. At the same time, the improvement of railway facilities which Mr. Barrow relies on may not have all the effect he anticipates. The opening of the East Coast Railway has not raised the strength of Rajahmundry College, and it is quite conceivable that when students can go direct from Cannanore and Tellicherry to Madras or Trichinopoly some will not think it worth while to stop at Palghat.

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4. I am also convinced that, as long as the municipal council can retain the services of Mr. Barrow, his energy and organizing and teaching ability will ensure the efficient working of the college, and the enlightened manner in which the municipality now conducts its educational work also warrants good hope for the future. At the same time, Mr. Barrow's future years of work cannot, in the nature of things, be very many and municipal efficiency is liable to fluctuation. Provision is made in the scheme for a successor to Mr. Barrow by appointing a Vice-Principal on Rs. 250—300. This is, I think, an essential part of the project, but it is open to doubt whether the pay offered would attract a sufficiently good man.

5. Since it may, I think, be assumed that the existing staff is no more than just sufficient to work the present departments of the college (the VI, V, and IV forms are each taught in two or three sections), Mr. Barrow proposes to work the first-grade college classes in English and two or three science branches with three additional lecturers and such additional time as he can himself give to teaching, which, considering the work of supervision that so large an institution must entail, cannot be very great.

6. According to the arrangements in force in the first-grade colleges with which I am acquainted, about eight hours a week teaching is given in English and about twelve hours in each science branch. For the two B.A. classes, if two sciences are taught, 40 hours' teaching a week has to be provided for, and if three sciences, 52 hours. The additional staff, if well qualified, would be able therefore to teach two optional subjects efficiently, but I doubt the wisdom of attempting three and I would recommend that classes in Mathematics and History only should be opened at first. The offer of a wider choice might attract students but would seriously impair efficiency. If this suggestion is adopted, the Vice-Principal would naturally be an English scholar who would take most of the F.A. work in English and assist the Principal with the B.A. classes and the two new members of the staff would be chosen for their qualifications in the science branches.

7. The Council is well advised in rejecting the scale of increments proposed by Mr. Barrow as a just estimate of the claims of the members of the staff to increased pay on the ground of increased work can be arrived at only after the new classes are in working order.

(2)

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 13597, dated 7th December 1889.

In returning the papers received with Government Endorsement No. 1133, L. & M., dated 27th October last, I have the honour to submit the following remarks.

2. From the enclosed letter from the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, No. 35 C, dated 31st October last, it will be seen that Mr. Stone is not much in favour of raising the Victoria College, Palghat, to the first grade. I am also of opinion that it is not desirable to multiply first-grade colleges in the mufassal. There are other things to be considered besides the mere teaching of subjects for degrees. Even in Madras there are few enough opportunities for mental culture; but in a mufassal town like Palghat there can, as pointed out by Mr. Stone, be none at all. It seems to me that the proper way to help those students whose poverty prevents them from

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joining one of the existing first-grade colleges is by means of scholarships. We can then be sure that the money spent is spent to the best advantage in assisting only those young men who have good abilities and who are likely to be benefited by a further course of instruction.

3. In his scheme Mr. Barrow shows a small annual profit, and Mr. Stone thinks that Mr. Barrow's anticipations as regards the number of new students and the financial success of the college will very probably be realized. It is equally probable that when the railway to Mangalore, Cannanore and Tellicherry is open, many students will be inclined to go to Madras right through instead of stopping at Palghat. Even if Mr. Barrow's expectations were realized, the opening of the new classes would affect the strength and fee-income of the first-grade colleges in Madras and Trichinopoly which must, nevertheless, maintain their present costly establishment. I am doubtful whether the municipality will be able to command the services of a competent European Vice-Principal for the poor salary offered, viz., Rs. 250—300, even if the Vice-Principal has the prospect of succeeding to the Principalship on Mr. Barrow's retirement. The other salaries offered also seem to me not high enough to attract and retain really good men.

4. The question of accommodation is also an important one. The additional buildings now proposed are intended partly at least to take the place of temporary buildings in which the existing classes are accommodated. If new college classes are opened, it will be difficult to find room for them and it will ere long be necessary to extend the accommodation still further.

5. As Mr. Barrow shows a profit, he does not at present propose to apply for increased grants from Government. But, if I am right in anticipating that the salaries would have to be raised to secure the services of really competent men and that new buildings would have to be erected, it is extremely probable that increased grants will be sought for at no distant date. In the face of the recent resolution of the Government of India, I do not think Government could be justified in spending money on the starting of another first-grade college unless there be overwhelming proof of the need for it, and I doubt whether there is such proof.

6. In view of the above facts and of the fact that the proposed increase in the staff does not seem enough to work the proposed new department of the college, I recommend that the scheme be not sanctioned.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 438 asked by Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th November 1922, page 504 supra.]

I

G.O. No. 238 L., dated 6th February 1914.

READ—the following papers :—

(i)

Memorandum No. 431-4, Educational, dated 12th May 1913.

In order to extend the facilities for secondary education to the Uriya speaking population of Ganjam, the Government consider that the board incomplete secondary school at Russellkonda should be developed into a

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complete secondary school with the aid of subsidies from Provincial funds. The Director of Public Instruction is accordingly requested to open negotiations with the District Board of Ganjam and to submit definite proposals in this regard for the consideration of Government.

L. DAVIDSON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

(ii)

Letter from the hon. Sir ALFRED GIBBS BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S., K.C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Madras, the 9th December 1913, No. Ref. on Cur. 6888.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 431-4, Educational, dated 12th May 1913, I have the honour to report that the President, District Board, Ganjam, was consulted regarding the development of the Russellkonda school and the opening of the fourth form during the current year was suggested. This suggestion has been adopted and the details of the expenditure involved as furnished by the President and recommended by the Inspector are as follows:—

Recurring expenditure per annum.	RS.	RS.
	For the current year.	
Two teachers on Rs. 100 and Rs. 60 each ..	1,920	619
Contingencies	80	80
Capital expenditure (science and other equipment including desks)	2,000	
 Total	 2,000	 2,699

2. Of the two teachers, the headmaster on Rs. 100 is reported to have been appointed with effect from the 20th October, and in calculating the salary of the assistant master I have assumed that the president will have secured one by 1st December 1913. Thus the charge under 'salaries' that will probably be incurred this year on account of the fourth form comes to Rs. 619 and the total cost to nearly Rs. 2,700. The recurring expenditure may be met during the current year from the balance of the 1.35 lakhs for secondary schools (Imperial) and the non-recurring amount from the balance of the Imperial grant of 23 lakhs.

3. As regards accommodation, I have called for proposals from the Inspector of Schools which will be submitted on receipt.

4. The President reports that the question of taking the school under the direct management of the district board, the advisability of which has been suggested by me, will be considered by the Board at its next meeting.

Order—No. 238 L., dated 6th February 1914.

The Government accept the arrangements made by the Director of Public Instruction for opening a fourth form during the current year with a view to develop into a complete secondary school the board incomplete secondary school at Russellkonda, and the employment of two teachers on Rs. 100 and Rs. 60 per month is sanctioned with effect from the dates of their entertainment.

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2. The net cost of the whole school will be met from Provincial funds with effect from 1913-14.

3. The decision of the district board regarding the future management of the school, referred to in paragraph 4 of the Director's letter read above, is awaited.

4. Further orders will issue in the Educational Department

(True extract)

W. FRANCIS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the President, District Board, Ganjam.

” Director of Public Instruction.

” Educational Department (with copy of notes).

” Financial Department.

II

G.O. Mis. No. 1529 L., dated 1st September 1914.

READ—the following paper:—

Letter from the President, District Board, Ganjam, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated 23rd July 1914, R.C. No. 712/D.B.

I have the honour to state that the management of the secondary school at Russellkonda was taken over by the District Board with effect from 1st April 1914.

2. On the recommendation of the Inspector of Schools, First Circle, fifth form was opened in the school with effect from 1st July 1914 in anticipation of Government sanction and arrangements will soon be made for the appointment of an additional teacher on Rs. 70 per mensem.

3. I request you to be so good as to obtain the sanction of Government to the opening of the fifth form and to the entertainment of an additional teacher on Rs. 70 per mensem.

Order—Mis. No. 1529 L., dated 1st September 1914.

Sanctioned.

(True extract)

F. B. EVANS,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the President, District Board, Ganjam.

” Educational Department.

III

G.O. Mis. No. 766 L., dated 27th May 1915.

READ—the following papers:—

G.O. No. 238 L., dated 6th February 1914.

G.O. No. 1529 L., dated 1st September 1914.

From the President, District Board, Ganjam, R.C. No. 440/D.B., dated 11th April 1915.

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Order—Mis. No. 766 L., dated 27th May 1915.

The Government sanction the proposal of the President to open a sixth form in the board secondary school at Russellkonda with effect from 1st July 1915.

(True extract)

C. S. ANANTARAMA AYYAR,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the President, District Board, Ganjam.
,, Educational Department.
,, Director of Public Instruction.

III

PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“Sir, under Standing Order No. 73, I beg to present three petitions to the Council. One is from Moulana Moulevi Haji Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib and others, worshippers of the Wallajahi, Anwari and Mamoor mosques, supporting the Prince of Arcot Endowments Bill. The second is that of the Muhammadan Ulemas and Muftis of the Islamic religion who also give their support to the Bill. The third is from some leading Mussalman Ulemas and Divines of Madras who are of opinion that the income derived from mosques should be spent on mosques alone. With these words, I beg to present them to the Council.”

IV

PUBLICATION OF THE COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“I have to announce to the House that I have decided to make a slight change of procedure which will, I hope, have the effect of expediting the publication of our proceedings. During his recent deputation to study Parliamentary Procedure, the Secretary noticed that the reports of the debates of the House of Commons were regularly handed in to the printer without being shown to the members for revision of their speeches, there being however a note at the back of each day's official report to the effect that, before it was included in the regular debates, five days would be allowed to members for communicating any verbal corrections in the printed report of their speeches. I now propose to adopt this plan with such modifications as may be indispensable in the publication of our own proceedings. The speedy publication of the debates of the House of Commons is in a large measure due to the fact that not only is the reporting staff a capable one, but they have quite a free hand in their task; it is very seldom that any member wants to revise his speech. One precaution which in the circumstances of our reporting seems necessary will be adopted: that is, the speeches, after being transcribed by the reporters, will be gone through carefully by the Secretary with the assistance of members of the staff so that ordinary reporters' mistakes may be rectified: for the rest, hon. Members will be given five days after the receipt by them of the proof for returning it with their corrections to the Secretary and the reports will then be finally struck off. This system will secure to hon. Members the advantage of having their speeches in print in the first instance within a day or two after they have been delivered, instead of having to wait for a fortnight or so as hitherto to get copies. I trust that all hon. Members will co-operate with the Secretary in making this new departure a success.”

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V

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

(1)

The SECRETARY laid on the table proceedings of the eighth, ninth and tenth meetings for 1922-23 of the Standing Finance Committee of the Madras Legislative Council held on the 14th September and the 26th and 30th October 1922, respectively.*

(2)

The SECRETARY laid on the table the report of the Survey and Settlement Retrenchment Committee.†

VI

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1922-23.

Grant I.

11-30 a.m. The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—“ Mr. President, I beg to move

That the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 19,820 under '22. General Administration—District Administration—General Establishment' on account of the temporary staff sanctioned for reconstruction work in Malabar.

“ As the House is, I think, aware, the monetary assistance which the Government have been giving in Malabar in the form of relief for reconstruction work is largely by means of loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been set aside. The work to be done consists in paying visits to all portions of the rebellion area, inspecting the ruined houses and inquiring into the condition of the persons affected. This work was obviously beyond the powers of the ordinary staff and it has been found necessary to employ a small additional staff for the purpose. Up to the present that staff has dealt with loans amounting to 9 lakhs of rupees. The staff is very small, consisting of two Superintendents of the grade of Deputy Collectors, seven supervisors, two clerks and eleven peons, and the total expense, it will be observed, is something less than two per cent of the amount of money that the staff has to deal with. That, I think, is a very small charge for administration. At the time of the budget it was impossible to forecast the extent of these operations and, moreover, we expected that it would be possible to reappropriate from another head connected with the Malabar rebellion. But the Accountant-General has told us that that is impossible and that the charge must be debited to this particular grant. On that ground I ask the House to grant a sum of Rs. 19,820 under this head.”

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ May I have some information from the hon. Member with reference to this particular demand? The hon. Mr. Knapp said that loans were being granted to people in the area affected by the rebellion. I wish to know if it extends to the whole of Malabar area, including portions of Calicut, Ponani, and Wynad taluks, or if it is confined to Ernad and Walluvanad. Another piece of information

* Vide Appendix VII at page 577 infra.

† Vide Appendix VIII at page 585 infra.

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar] [13th November 1922]

Grant I—cont.

that I request from the hon. Member is whether the period of the temporary staff sanctioned at the time of the budget has expired and what is the period for which this temporary staff is intended."

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"With regard to the second point, Sir, I am afraid I omitted to mention that the period for which we wanted to employ these men is till 31st December—a total period of ten months from the 1st of March. At the time of the budget we made no provision. With regard to the scope of the loan operations"

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"At the time of the budget, the hon. Mr. Knapp says no provision was made. Was it an omission to make any provision at all till 31st December or till 31st March?"

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"At the time of the budget it was impossible to forecast the demand which would arise in this connexion. We thought that money would be available by reappropriation under other heads in connexion with the rebellion, in fact, in connexion with my own pay. Therefore the question of provision in the budget does not arise. As regards the other question of the area of the loan operations, they extend to the whole of the rebellion area, Ernad, most of Walluvanad and parts of Ponani and Calicut taluks. I am not aware that any reason for extending it to Wynad and the rest of Malabar has arisen."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"I want to raise some points with reference to these supplementary demands. I noticed at the time the grants were asked for that they were all on account of the reserved departments. I do not know whether this means that the sums that might have been saved by the transferred departments are being utilized in the reserved departments. Sir, this Council effected various reductions in the budget appropriations asked for by the Government in March. The economy effected at the budget session is frittered away at any rate in the subsequent grants. I would like to request the hon. the Finance Member to let us know what total was asked for by way of supplementary grants till now, what savings, whether by way of retrenchment proper or lapses and various other means which however do not reduce the budget of the coming year, have been made: how much of the expenditure thus saved has been saved from the transferred subjects and, with reference to the total of the supplementary grants, how much has been on account of the reserved subjects and how much on account of the transferred subjects. I will inform my hon. friend candidly why it is that these questions are being raised at this stage. There is not the slightest objection on the part of any Member to support any particular demand asked for by the hon. Mr. Knapp. We all know that Malabar was affected and it is our intention to render all possible help to the Government in its policy of healing the sore wounds from which Malabar is suffering. But at the same time we should like to know where we are with regard to the general finances of our Presidency, finance being the one topic of interest to us. It is one of the greatest pre-occupations of legislative minds to-day. These questions, therefore, have been raised in order that we may know clearly what is occurring. There is a general feeling abroad, Sir, and I will put it plainly before you that the economies so far effected, in so

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Grant I—cont.

far as they are of any real nature, have been effected in the transferred departments. I understand, or rather, I believe there is an idea abroad, that a fair amount of money has been resumed from the ministerial branch of the Local Self-Government Department. I should like to know how much has been retrenched or resumed from the ministerial half of the Government and in what directions the supplementary expenditure with which this Council is confronted frequently is spent. I should be glad to ask the Finance Member to kindly give us some information on these topics as the subject is likely to become one of considerable importance in the near future."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—" As there are a number of these supplementary grants, I should also like to ask the hon. the Finance Member and the hon. Mr. Knapp where this sum of Rs. 19,820 is proposed to be met from ? This is an additional grant and we should like to know how it is proposed to find this money. We have no information whether it would be by reappropriation from any grant under any head or whether any surplus in hand is available out of which this amount is to be met. Similar information is required with reference to the various demands on the paper. We do not know if the reappropriation is to be made from a specific head, major or minor, or from savings under any head or from any general resources which are still unappropriated under any head in the budget. Apart from the question raised by Mr. Ramalinga Reddi it would be useful to have information on the general question raised by him, viz., whether the retrenchments suggested at the presentation of the budget have been given effect to."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I very much fear that the greater portion of the hon. Member Mr. Ramalinga Reddi's speech is absolutely irrelevant. The question before the House is whether the Government should be given a sum of Rs. 19,820. The hon. Member has made a number of observations, no doubt very pertinent and very interesting, with regard to the general financial situation. But really they will not be relevant. If I am now to allow, upon this provision of Rs. 19,820, a general discussion on the general financial policy of the Government, it will end in a general budget debate. If the hon. Member or any other hon. Member is not satisfied with the financial policy of the Government, of course, he has got other ways of bringing that matter up. But, I think, the House should confine itself to the specific issue. I must admit that the questions put by the hon. Member Mr. Ramachandra Rao are perfectly relevant. He asks : 'from what sources will you get the money which you wish to spend ?' I have no doubt that some answer to that question will be given. But I would ask hon. Members to confine themselves to the issue raised by the particular request of the Government."

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—" With reference to the question of Mr. Ramachandra Rao, I have not got the files with me here, but my very strong impression is that savings will be obtained under the heading of my own salary as Special Commissioner which was provided for nine months and which will not be used. This will involve no general increase in the budget."

The motion was put and carried and the grant was made.

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Grant IV.

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"I beg to move

That the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 40,000 under 'Forests' to meet the working expenses of the Russellkonda Saw Mill during 1922-23.

"When the project for establishing this saw mill was originated by an agreement made by Messrs. Parry & Co., it was arranged that the Government should provide, in addition to the initial cost, a certain amount of money to meet the working expenses year by year. It was estimated in the first instance that Rs. 20,000 would be sufficient for the purpose. That amount was provided for in the budget of 1921-22. In March 1922 the Chief Conservator asked the Accountant-General to place the amount at the disposal of Messrs. Parry & Co. He did so, but there seems to have been some misunderstanding. The intention of the Forest Department and the intention of the Government was that the sum of Rs. 20,000 should be held at the credit of Messrs. Parry & Co. as a standing advance which could be recouped from the profits. The Accountant-General, however, treated it as a grant available only for 1921-22. Messrs. Parry & Co. having drawn no money up to April 1922, asked for it since and were told that there was no provision in the budget for 1922-23. What I am therefore asking for as regards Rs. 20,000 out of this Rs. 40,000 is merely a renewal of money granted last year in the budget. But the experience of the last three or four months during which time the mill has been working shows that Rs. 20,000 is hardly enough. At least it is not enough until we can put it on the basis of a standing credit to be recouped from time to time from the profit of the mill, that is to say, until we introduce into the Russellkonda Saw Mill the system of commercial accounts. On this subject we are now holding correspondence and consultation with the Auditor-General, and the skilled auditor whom he has sent us. With regard to the current year we find up to the end of July that the management has already expended Rs. 17,598 on working expenses and the balance will not be sufficient. It is estimated that if we are not to embarrass them, we should place at their disposal a further sum of Rs. 20,000 in the current year."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Sir, I should like to ask for information
 11-45 a.m. on two points with reference to this demand for supplementary grant. The first is, whether the amount of Rs. 20,000 provided for in the budget of last year 1921-22—and not drawn for this specific purpose—was utilized for any other purpose; that is to say, whether it was reappropriated or was not spent at all. This is my first point. My second point is a reiteration of a former request, viz., from what source do Government propose to find this amount? Is it from sums now appropriated for expenditure under the major head 'Forests' or is it from the general savings? I would like to emphasise the importance of looking at the question from this point of view. If the money is to be got from the general savings which are the result of retrenchment, are they to be utilized in this manner for the benefit of the most favoured departments as it were and are they not to be used for the benefit of the transferred half of the Government?"

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"Sir, as regards the first amount of Rs. 20,000, I am afraid I do not quite understand the difficulty of my hon. friend. The amount of Rs. 20,000 which was provided for in the budget of last year

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Grant IV—conf.

lapsed on the 31st March. Thus there is no question of reappropriation. So far as I know, that money has gone into the general funds and indirectly, therefore, is available for use in the form of a fresh grant this year. As regards the question from what source the other Rs. 20,000 is to come, I am afraid I am not able to answer that point; but if the question is considered relevant, I must leave it to be answered by my hon. colleague, the Finance Member."

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER :—"I hope I may be able to set the hon. Member's mind somewhat at rest in this matter, though I cannot answer his questions absolutely specifically, point by point. There is a very useful machine called the National Cash Register, in which you put the cash and turn a handle and out comes a paper which tells you exactly what is the result of the transaction. The hon. Member seems to think that the Finance Member is a sort of automatic cash register to tell him exactly how many rupees are in the till at any given moment. I am afraid that that is expecting too much, but I can tell this to the hon. Member that, whereas we expected to close last year with a minus balance of 53 lakhs of rupees, we actually closed with a plus balance of one lakh, part of which was this Rs. 20,000 to which the hon. Member refers. So I hope he will be satisfied that our efforts at retrenchment during the closing months of last year met with some measure of success.

"As regards the question whether each of these items of supplementary grants is covered by a specific excess under some other head, I may say to the hon. Member that I hold in my hand a copy of the six-monthly estimates prepared by the Accountant-General. I find from it that there is not one single item of revenue and not one single item of expenditure that agrees exactly with the budget proportion, nor is it possible to keep the accounts in the manner he supposes. We do not say we are going to get a little more excise revenue or some other revenue and appropriate that for this or that supplementary grant. This has to come from the common pool; and any addition also goes into the common pool.

"Again the hon. Member accuses us of making economies at the expense of the transferred departments in order that we may utilize more money for the reserved departments. I venture to say, Sir, that it is a most baseless accusation and I hope my hon. colleagues the Ministers will bear me out in saying so. The need for supplementary grants arises when we find that we cannot carry on the work under particular heads of the budget with the amount provided for them. Whether the head that is inadequate belongs to a reserved department or to a transferred department depends on a number of considerations, one of which is the attitude taken by the Council in voting on particular heads in the budget debate. I think the Council will probably support me when I say that the heads which were most severely cut in the budget debate were those belonging to the reserved departments."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"Are supplementary grants a retaliation for the voting by the Council?"

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER :—"There is no question of retaliation. We cannot starve some departments utterly and hence we have to come forward with supplementary demands."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"I should like to ask the hon. the Finance Member whether the Government have the practice

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Grant IV—cont.

of asking the departments concerned, when they come for any supplementary grant, whether they could not meet the 'need' by reappropriation from the funds allotted to the particular department. We have some such thing in the district boards. Whenever any particular department comes and asks for a supplementary grant, we ask them if they cannot get the amount by way of reappropriation. This is a sort of economy. Instead of taking the funds from the common pool, it would be better if they can be found by reappropriation if possible. I hope the hon. the Finance Member will tell us whether such a procedure is being followed."

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER :—“Sir, I am very glad the hon. Member has put this question. When a department comes up for a supplementary grant, we ask them to find the necessary amount by some other means. It is often only when a request comes up for the third or fourth time that the question of asking the Council for a supplementary grant is taken up. Then it goes through a most careful scrutiny by the department concerned and by the Finance Department and from the Finance Department it goes to the Finance Committee, and the Finance Committee does not pass it without a most careful scrutiny. After all these processes are undergone, it is submitted to His Excellency the Governor for permission to lay it before the Council.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“May I just say a word, Sir? From the statement made by the hon. the Finance Member, we gather that whenever a supplementary grant is made, it is made after every possible attempt to secure reappropriations has been made and that the money is then drawn from the common pool. Now, Sir, if this common pool is to be used, I think that that pool should be one in which the Ministers would soon be drowned. I, therefore, emphatically second the views expressed by Mr. Ramachandra Rao that a certain proportion of savings, whether by lapse or by retrenchment, should be made available for the development departments. Sir, we are to-day asked to vote for these six grants and I do not know what my hon. friends, the Ministers, have been doing. They have not come forward with any demands for supplementary grants and there is a feeling, Sir, that the transferred departments are to some extent sacrificed in order to make larger provision for the reserved departments. and I think that diarchy must imply two treasuries.”

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER :—“I may say, Sir, that as far as any danger of the hon. the Ministers being drowned in the common pool is concerned, the common pool is generally dry.”

The motion was put and carried, and the grant was made.

Grant IX.

12 noon. The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—“Sir, I beg to move

That the Government be granted a sum of Rs. 1,500 under the head '47. Miscellaneous' for expenses incurred in connexion with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

“I might perhaps say in passing that this demand does not come under the criticism of my hon. friend on the right who in 3-15 p.m. his general observations on the whole subject of supplementary grants has suggested that the reserved departments make more

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Grant IX—cont.

encroachments than the transferred on the common pool. This grant actually represents expenditure on a transferred department, but it involves no extra expenditure but merely a transfer for budget purposes from one head to another. This particular instance of Rs. 1,500 represents the allowances which were granted to a certain number of cholera parties which were working in Madras during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Following precedent, the Local Self-Government sanctioned an allowance of Rs. 3 a day to the assistant surgeons and Re. 1 to the sanitary inspectors, and the amount had been found from the Public Health budget. Unfortunately, the Auditor-General stepped in and told us that it was not the proper head of the budget to debit this sum to and that it must be taken under '47. Miscellaneous' which in the present instance happens to be reserved. Therefore it is I have come forward to make this additional demand."

The motion was put and carried and the grant was made.

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER:—"Sir, at the instance of the Publicity Board and with the approval of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move for a grant of Rs. 5,000 to cover additional expenditure under postage and telegram charges of the Publicity Board.

"As the Council will remember, the original demand on account of the Publicity Board was for Rs. 53,400. It was made up of the following items:—

	RS.
(i) Salaries of the Publicity Officer (the balance Rs. 24,600 being non-voted) 3,500	
(ii) Establishment 14,628	
(iii) Travelling and other allowances 1,560	
(iv) Contingencies—	
	RS.
Service postage and telegram charges. 20,000	
Other contingencies 13,600	
	33,600
<i>Add for rounding</i> 112	
	<u>53,400</u>

"The Council made one of those lump sum deductions which were characteristic of our last budget debate and directed us to reduce this sum of Rs. 53,400 by Rs. 20,000. We did this by taking Rs. 12,500 off service postage and telegrams and the balance off other items, leaving a budget of 33,400 distributed as follows:—

	RS.
(i) Salaries of the Publicity Officer 3,500	
(ii) Establishment 12,075	
(iii) Allowances 500	
(iv) Contingencies—	
	RS.
Service postage and telegram charges. 7,500	
Other contingencies 9,825	
	17,325
<i>Total</i> ...	<u>33,400</u>

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Grant IX—cont.

“At the close of the budget debate we had to bring forward a further demand for the salary of the Publicity Officer amounting to Rs. 10,300 which raised the total to Rs. 43,700. The Publicity Board have now, as a result of the first half year's working, represented that it is impossible for them to carry on their work unless they are given a further sum to cover the postage charges, which have been enhanced as a result of the Government of India's taxation proposals. The amount they ask for is Rs. 5,000 and this only provides for carrying on the work on a very modest scale, that is to say, by reducing the number of leaflets they issue to three for two months, or 1½ per month.

“I hope that the Council will be prepared to pass this very modest proposal.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—“There is no use of my opposing this demand. I would only suggest to the Government to consider the desirability of abolishing this department altogether, which would really mean anticipating the wishes of this Council. A review should have been made of the work of this department before any more money is asked for.”

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER:—“The review which the hon. Member wishes to have been made will no doubt be made by the Finance Committee in their capacity as Retrenchment Committee.”

The motion was put and carried and the grant was made.

Grant XI.

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—“I move

That the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 3,600 under 'Administration of Justice—Criminal Courts'.

“The amount which I ask for represents the allowances which the Government desire to pay to certain magistrates in Malabar who were engaged in the trial of cases during the late rebellion. For this purpose, six magistrates were appointed as special magistrates under the Martial Law Ordinance and later under the Restoration of Order Ordinance. At first, these officers who were deputed to the district toured all over the area trying cases at convenient centres where the prisoners were kept. They then drew the usual travelling allowances. But later we changed the system and kept them at fixed centres. When they had been at their stations for more than ten days, they ceased to be entitled to any allowance, though they were for all practical purposes in camp, and were put to the expense of maintaining double establishments and incurred, in some cases, a good deal of expenditure on accommodation. There is a good deal of feeling among them that they are being handicapped by the especial employment and it was on that account that Government thought it desirable to give them a special allowance. The matter has been referred to the Finance Committee, and taking into account the peculiar circumstances of the case they have passed payment. I have no doubt that the Council will endorse the recommendation of the Finance Committee.”

The motion was put and carried and the grant was made.

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Grant XXX.

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER :—“ Sir, I beg to move

That the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 35,000 under the head ‘ 46. Stationery and Printing—Cost of Books and Periodicals’.

“ I am afraid that the hon. Member Mr. Ramalinga Reddi will not find this motion a very good illustration of his theory that the reserved departments are battening on the miseries of the transferred. We provided in the budget a sum of Rs. 35,000 for the purchase of books and periodicals under the head ‘ Miscellaneous ’. In order to afford the Council the fullest possible information regarding the expenditure of the Government, we approached the Auditor-General with proposals to break up that head so as to bring the items of it under specific heads, and we have now received his sanction to these proposals. As a result the Rs. 35,000 which we put under ‘ Miscellaneous ’ cannot be spent and lapses into the common pool. On the other hand, we have to take a similar sum out of the common pool to meet the expenses that we have incurred on books and periodicals and which will under the new classification fall under the head ‘ 46. Stationery and Printing ’.”

The motion was put and carried and the grant was made.

Grant XXXIII.

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—“ I move

That the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 66,800 under ‘ 26 (c). Police—District Executive force—Contingencies—Agency ’.

“ This is another exception to the rule of my hon. friend on the right (Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi). The amount which I ask for was duly provided in the budget under the ordinary police head. The Accountant-General has pointed out to us that it is necessary for formal budget purposes that it should be transferred to the special head Agency.”

The motion was put and carried and the grant was made.

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—“ Sir, I move

That the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 1,00,000 under ‘ 26. Police for expenditure in connexion with the Rampa fituri ’.

“ Hon. Members are aware that the Government have for some months past been engaged in suppressing a rebellion in a part of the Agency which formerly belonged to the Vizagapatam district. Communiqués have from time to time issued giving such information as it was possible and desirable to give, as regards the nature and the progress of the rebellion or *fituri* as it is locally called. But of course, as the House will understand, there are a great many details of organization and a great deal of information in regard to plans and proposals which it is not altogether desirable for us to publish. The leader of the *fituri* is one Alluri Srirama Razu. He is somewhat of an adept in obtaining intelligence; there is good reason to believe that he is in close communication with the plains; and it is not desirable that we should through newspapers or otherwise furnish him with information which might perhaps be invaluable to him.

“ The trouble began at the end of August when the Razu with his men made an unexpected attack on the police stations at Chintapalli and two other places. The police of the two places were unable to offer any resistance worth the name and the rebels succeeded in capturing a considerable number of carbines and a large amount of ammunition. I mention this fact in

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particular, because a good deal more expense will be necessary to deal with a gang armed with weapons of precision than if they were merely armed as in the past with country guns, swords or even bows and arrows.

“ When the trouble began the local reserves, including those from Kistna and Cocanada, mobilized and an attempt was made by means of police parties operating in various directions to round up the gang. During the course of the first operations, the police party under Mr. Tremenheere was ambushed and he retired with the loss of one man. On the 3rd September, a more serious and a more successful ambush was made by the Razu, in which the police suffered severe casualties, including, I very much regret to mention

12-15 p.m. the loss of two Imperial officers. It was clear from this occurrence that the rebels were more dangerous than was

anticipated. We placed ourselves in consultation with the General Officer Commanding the Madras District and it was decided that the scheme of operations must be reconsidered and something approaching military organization introduced into our forces. This has now been done and I am glad to say that we have been able to avoid the necessity of employing troops in the area. We have indented on the Malabar police, who had obtained valuable experience during the Malabar rebellion, and their work has been, in every respect, admirable. Only to-day I have received a report from Mr. Happell regarding the Agency operations in which he mentions the remarkable way in which the Malabar special police have discharged their duties. By the courtesy of the General Officer Commanding, we have been allowed to indent on the military department for certain ancillary military services. They have supplied us with mule transport, which have been extremely useful; they have also furnished us with wireless apparatus which, as experience has already shown, is going to be a very valuable asset indeed. They have also sent a military officer as liaison officer to the scene of operations. Weather conditions have not been, however, favourable and fever has been very bad and this has, to a large extent, hampered our work so far. Meanwhile, while we were re-organizing, the Razu and his followers seized the opportunity to make raids on the borders of the Agency tracts. It was feared that this temporary success might perhaps increase his prestige, and lead to accessions to his forces, but according to our present information, that has not been the case, and the gang is no larger now than it was when it began. That, Sir, I think, is an encouraging feature. On the 24th October the Razu following his old tactics and concentrating his forces ambushed our party of police. On this occasion, he succeeded in wounding slightly a Malabar policeman in the foot but according to the information received and which we have every reason to believe, he lost three men killed and one very seriously wounded in doing so. That, Sir, is the work of the Malabar police who, as I have already stated, have behaved excellently throughout. I cannot now say anything more as to the future plans as that would not be advisable. I think we may safely say that we have the position fairly in hand. I should like to be able to give the total number of police who have been employed, but that also is not desirable. It is, of course, a considerable number, as the House will perhaps judge, when I tell them that we have no less than 15 British officers employed with the force. Funds are required for the maintenance and equipment of the force, for the provision of medical comforts, for transport, etc. In this connexion, I may be allowed to mention that through the

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Grant XXXIII—cont.

generosity of the Red Cross Society in Madras a special ambulance has been provided and sent to the scene of operations for the use of the sick and the wounded. To meet expenses a sum of Rs. 20,000 has, as an emergency measure, been certified by His Excellency the Governor under section 72-D of the Government of India Act. It is necessary to regularise that and also to provide funds for carrying on future operations. How much money we shall require altogether it is impossible for me to say now; it will entirely depend on the success of the operations of Mr. Happell who has been placed in charge of the whole forces and upon the length of the campaign. What I am asking for is a grant of one lakh of rupees as a credit on which I can draw for the present."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, we have heard the statement of the hon. Mr. Knapp with some amount of interest. I may perhaps inform this Council that in the part of the country from which I come considerable misapprehensions are entertained in regard to what is going on by way of operations for the suppression of this rebellion. All kinds of wild stories are circulated and therefore we are thankful for whatever has been stated by the hon. Mr. Knapp. We wish to have information regarding the causes of this rebellion. All that we have heard from Mr. Knapp is that suddenly some rebels under the leadership of Srirama Razu numbering about 70 came down and raided two police stations. If that is so, why did he do so? Are there any local causes? I do not say that the hon. Mr. Knapp should obtain the information from Srirama Razu himself. I do not suggest that. But as he visited the locality I should like to know from the hon. Mr. Knapp if he has any information as regards this gang which raided the neighbourhood of the Agency tracts and the exact causes that have induced these simple people to take these steps. Perhaps, Sir, I may refer to a rebellion which took place in 1879 in the Rampa country. At that time the Government spent a lot of money; military operations were carried on for three years and the military were sent down from Madras. Many of them got malaria and many of them were patients in the Rajahmundry hospital for a long time. In the end nothing came out of these operations. Mr. Carmichael as Collector of Vizagapatam had considerable influence on the hill tribes and he was sent down by the Government on a mission of conciliation. He distributed bangles and turbans among the people and he found out the real causes of this rebellion. Of course, it was said at that time that it had its origin in the prohibition of the manufacture of arrack by the hill tribes. The hill tribes who were accustomed to drink arrack had been prevented from doing so. The root of the rebellion also lay in other local causes. At that time Mr. Carmichael called the hill tribes together and explained to them the intentions of the Government and the whole rebellion came to an end. Sir, I do not ask the hon. Mr. Knapp especially in the light of the information he has given us to undertake such a task at once. I should like to know whether he has made any enquiry as to the state of things in the Agency tracts which led these people to raid the police stations. We are told that at present the number of persons under the control of Srirama Razu is about 100. My hon. friend has mentioned that motor lorries, military officers and wireless apparatus and many of the transports of modern warfare have been sent for the suppression of this rebellion of 100 persons in the Agency tracts. I am willing to concede that there are possibilities of this rebellion doing much mischief

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throughout the Agency tracts. The whole question is one which requires probing ; we must enquire into the causes that led to this rebellion and to set right the local administration. Sir, I do not wish to refer at this stage to the great changes that have come over the administration of the Agency tracts by the establishment of an Agency Commissioner. I shall have to say a good deal about that at the appropriate time. Does the hon. Member propose merely to strengthen the military establishment or to import more men from Malabar to suppress the rebellion or would he immediately set up a machinery to find out the causes of discontent ? These causes need not be ascertained from Srirama Razu or from any of his followers. I am sure that the local officers and the local people would be able to tell us more about the causes of this rebellion or rather I hope that the representatives from that part of the country would add to my remarks. While not opposing the measures that have been undertaken by Government to suppress this rebellion, I think simultaneously an open enquiry into the causes of the rebellion and about the removal of the grievances which these people have must be made. I do not wish to object to this grant but I trust that the hon. Member would wish to put down the rebellion with as small a military force as possible. Otherwise it would be another Malabar. The hon. Member may come forward with a supplementary grant of two lakhs in December and by the time of the budget discussion he may come forward with a motion for another additional grant."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—"Sir, I rise not to oppose
12-30 p.m. this grant but to elicit certain information from Government about the rebellion. The Government do not seem to

have more information than the public in this matter, because the name of the rebel, first of all, seems to be uncertain to them. In the first three communiqués they said that one Alluri Sitarama Razu was the rebel, but in the last one they say that Srirama Razu is the rebel. We want to know exactly who it is that heads this rebellion.

"Then, I have put a question—question No. 441 that has been answered to-day—about the real cause of this rebellion. In a communiqué of the Government it was stated that this Alluri Sitarama Razu or Srirama Razu wanted to set himself up as an independent chief and has been giving trouble on that account. We want to know definitely whether that is the real cause, i.e., whether the ambition of Srirama Razu is at the bottom of this mischief or whether there are any other causes. A newspaper reference was made, I think, in the *Statesman* of Calcutta, and one signing himself as W.N.P. said that he had had information about it and he referred to a sub-inspector of police finding a non-co-operator preaching rebellion had reported the matter but that the civil authorities allowed that non-co-operator to go on. It was the same Sitarama Razu that was so found. What we want to know is whether the Government think that non-co-operation is at the bottom of this rising.

"Then there were other risings in the Agency, though not simultaneously with this but previous to this. *Fituris* at Rampa are very frequent, and we have had several *fituris* of this kind. What was the cause of these rebellions in the past and what is the cause of the rebellion now? In dealing with the rebellion the Government have taken a step in the matter of depriving

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muttadars of their muttas or zamindaris, and in one instance it is said that a certain muttadar has been deprived of his zamindari. We want to know which that zamindari is and whether such action on the part of the Government at the present stage, namely, the policy of depriving muttadars of the zamindaris has not indirectly, if not directly, tended to strengthen the rebellion and strengthen the hands of Sitarama Razu or Srirama Razu whatever his name may be. It may be that, deprived as they were of their zamindaris, they would have sent in forces and strengthened the hands of Sitarama Razu. That is the point of view which has to be taken into consideration.

“ Then it is said by the public that the method of campaign is not what it should be. Having Narasapatanam as a base camp and driving the rebels into the Agency is not a very tactical affair. Instead of driving them out of the Agency you drive them in and lengthen the period of this trouble. It is therefore necessary that this point of view also should be placed before the Government. Therefore I venture to suggest the possibility of having a base camp near the Gudem hills and then extend it to the Duseti border and drive the rebels out of the Agency into the plains where they could be easily caught. .

“ These are certain aspects of the question which require to be dealt with by the Government. As I said before, I do not rise to oppose the grant. On the other hand, we have every sympathy with the Government in the restoration of peace and order in that tract of country. But the public, at least the people near the Agency tracts, think that there have been grievances which require to be redressed and these grievances have been at the root of this rebellion. There seems to be a common grievance in order that Srirama Razu should have been able to find recruits from among the Agency people. Without that common grievance it would not have been possible for Sitarama Razu actuated only by his ambition to set himself up as an independent chief and to create a rebellion there. Whether there are such local causes should be ascertained, and if possible these grievances should be redressed, so that Sitarama Razu or Srirama Razu may not have the following that he has now. His following, according to the Government, is only 80 or thereabouts, but it appears from other sources of information that there are many more who have been hiding in the Gudem hills and that there is a sort of sympathy from the people outside for this Sitarama Razu. Evidently there is some local grievance which has to be found out. It is only the possible theory that I place before the House and it is for the Government to consider and investigate the matter, and let us know the real causes of the rising.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—“ Mr. President, Sir, let me once for all say that I am not an expert in military matters, and therefore I do not propose to follow my hon. friend from Ganjam in the tactical intricacies of the situation with which he has dealt just now. As I listened to my hon. friend, I thought that a Napolean had been extinguished in a Member of the Legislative Council. Nor do I think that it is a matter in which the Government could undertake an immediate enquiry into the grievances, and I am of opinion that undoubtedly an enquiry must be made into the matter and that Government should formulate constructive proposals by which such rebellions may in future be averted as much as possible. When a house is

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on fire the first thing we have to do is to put out the fire as quickly as possible. But, at the same time, I entirely agree with my hon. friend who suggested that some kind of enquiry must be made without loss of time as soon as the conditions of the tract have been restored to normal, so that the matter may be fully explored and the country made to feel that Government is there not merely to punish criminals but also to redress any grievances which might be felt by the people. If this subject of the grievances of the people and of the necessity for investigating them has been raised at this stage at all, it is probably because of the disastrous policy pursued by the Government in respect of Malabar, where even for a considerable period after the rebellion was put down, no such enquiry had been made by the Government as the country expected them to make. If they had done that, I do not think that my hon. friends would have placed that point before the House now. We all know that a definite assurance was given by the Right hon. Mr. Montagu when he was Secretary of State for India that any time the military were brought in to restore peace and order, the restoration of peace would be immediately followed by the institution of an enquiry of the kind now suggested

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"May I ask, Sir, when and where that undertaking was given?"

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"That was given, Sir, in connexion with the Punjab debate in the House of Commons. What I want to say now is that this House should give every support to the Government in its endeavours to restore order. At this stage I would deprecate all kinds of criticism of the Government.

"I wanted to raise a technical point also, but in view of the statement made by the hon. Mr. Knapp, I feel it rather inopportune to do so now. In the Devolution rules it is clearly stated that the Finance Department shall examine and advise on all schemes of new expenditure for which it is proposed to make provision in the estimates, and shall decline to provide, in the estimates, for any scheme which has not been so examined. It is obvious from the statement made by the hon. the Home Member that this rule cannot apply to military operations or to circumstances that may suddenly arise, such as the *fituri* we are discussing. If so, I would suggest the propriety of our taking steps to have that rule modified in order to provide a more generous or a more extended application. However, that is by the way.

"But I cannot conclude my observations on this subject before making two points perfectly clear. One is that the country expects an enquiry to be instituted into the causes of this rebellion including any grievances of the local people, and also proposals to be formulated by which the possibilities of the outbreak of such rebellions may be rendered very remote if not actually impossible. The second point is this. We cannot let this matter go on without, in the first place, expressing our hearty approval of the measures taken by the Government to restore peace and order in those tracts, and expressing our deep sympathy for the gallant officers and men who lost their lives in the discharge of their duty and I am sure this House is with me when I say that we all appreciate the services that they have rendered and deeply deplore the calamities and sufferings they have had to endure. When

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several officers and men have lost their lives, it is impossible for this House to withhold their sympathy for them. Finally, the Government will have to see that the rebellion is put down as easily and economically as possible. There is the financial side of the question to be taken into account, and even war is no justification for not taking it fully into consideration. Even the War Minister in the Great War carried on his work with economy. When any such idea is expressed here, we are at once confronted with a suspicion that we are not helping the Government to the best of our ability, but I may say quite frankly that we feel it more necessary to do so in the interests of the country. Lastly,—I do not quote any opinion on this point—I do think that the Government should give an undertaking that they would appoint a committee to go into this question. With these observations, I heartily support this grant."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—“Mr. President, Sir, it is not at all desirable at this stage to question how the expenditure is to be met or whether it is proceeding on economical considerations. The tract of country under rebellion is very peculiar. It is full of thick forests, and I am told the conditions of Malabar are quite different from those of Gudem. I was told that in Malabar the forest was not so thick as in the case of Gudem, and the very fact that one individual with only 50 or 60 followers was able to defy the Government for more than two or three months is sufficient proof that the tract is very inconvenient for any operations. The men in the Agency district feel for the unhappy loss of two able officers, and those that were specially acquainted with Mr. Scot-Coward do feel the great loss to the service, and in his particular case we know that he was specially acquainted with the area in question as he had served in Narasapatam as Assistant Superintendent for some time. I was also told that he was on leave and immediately he landed in India he came to learn of this rebellion, and offered his services and went there, and that he was on the point of catching the rebels, when he met with his sad death.

“But Gudem is a portion of the Agency tract that was connected formerly with Narasapatam and Chodavaram taluks and its connexion with the headquarters of those two taluks was rather very satisfactory. But on account of the formation of the Agency tract, this was made 12-4 5 p.m. a separate taluk and tacked on to the Polavaram division which is far off from this portion, and communications have yet to be made. My impression is that had Sitarama Razu been under the immediate control of the Divisional Officer at Narasapatam, which is only sixteen miles away, there would have been better opportunities for studying the movements of this individual and for keeping him under control. But for a Divisional Officer sitting a couple of hundred miles off, so to say, it would be difficult to handle the situation.

“I have been recently there, and I find that there is a general impression among the people that the rebels are only aiming at European lives and that Indian lives are safe. Whatever may be the causes for that, it is very desirable that such an impression should be eradicated from the minds of the public. There were one or two instances, I was told, when police sub-inspectors and inspectors were caught hold of by the rebels and were let off after some time. If these stories are true, it requires serious consideration by

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the Government as to how these inspectors could go there without any arms, without having even a pistol, or without using them if they had any. My impression is that such an idea is gaining ground every day among the people, and I am sure it will have a very bad effect upon the minds of the hillmen, if this continues to prevail for long. Any Indian or European must go with arms. So far as I can gather, there is some lame excuse given that if the Indian officers are allowed to go in arms they might be taken away from them. I think in this case we must be prepared for any contingency and must meet them boldly and try to put an end to all these troubles. So far as I can gather the rebels are now within a distance of seven miles from Krishnadevapetta, a place known as Ganugula and it is in the midst of three big important centres, namely, Narasapatam, Krishnadevapetta and Lambasingi where there are good police forces. If the rebels are successfully able to resist all the police, it is not on account of their capacity but on account of the peculiar nature of the country. The rebels are not really infusing any terror among the Indian population; because they believe that they will not be molested. If really there has been any molestation of the Indian people, certainly there would have been some natural remedy of retaliation against them, and they would have easily been caught hold of by the people. Of course these are my personal impressions after studying the conditions for a number of days.

"The Malabar police is a very able police, well trained in the operations and it was well complimented by the officers now commanding the operations, and it is yet to be seen how far this police will be able to do any effective work in this peculiar tract of country. The rebels are not actually doing any mischief to the people, but they are taking very dangerous positions on the hill-tops and watching the whole progress of work all round them. Whether the Malabar police will be able to do any effective work shortly, so that we may get rid of this trouble very soon, is a point which the Government may very carefully study. But the only point I want to urge is that it is not at all desirable that the other hill people should go on with the impression that they would be left unmolested. Recently I was told that while rations were being taken from Krishnadevapetta to Lambasingi or Chintapalli they were taken hold of by the rebels without any resistance by the police that was following. Such incidents do require careful enquiry at the hands of Government and must be prevented so that they may not spread widely in the area."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I want to say only one word with reference to this matter. No doubt it is necessary, as my friends have stated, to make an enquiry into the causes that have led to this rising. But what we are immediately concerned with is not the cause or causes which led to this outbreak, but the urgent need for putting it down. Apparently a large force is operating in those places; we have been informed that about fifteen officers are in charge of those operations and a correspondingly large number of men are also employed in that area. I have been told by some persons who have come from that part of the Presidency—of course it is not possible for me to say whether the information communicated to me is correct or not—that the leader of this gang Sitarama Razu or Srirama Razu, whatever his correct name may be, is a man of some education, is a school-final man, and a pious man too. That makes it all the more dangerous.

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It is for this very reason that the leader is a man of some education and is considered with some esteem in that locality that urgent and immediate need arises for putting down this rebellion promptly. If it is allowed to continue, the chances are that it will spread probably very rapidly and on an extensive scale and, God forbid it, Malabar rebellion may be repeated on a small scale in the Agency. It should be the earnest endeavour of the Government as well as of the Council to immediately and promptly put down this rebellion and to enquire into the causes thereof after the danger is over; so that I would urge upon my friends to postpone the consideration of finding out the causes of this rebellion and to confine their attention for the present to the great need that exists for voting for this grant."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—“Mr. President, the observations made by my hon. friend Mr. Narasimha Raju are very instructive. He has told us that some of the police were not able to cope with the rebels because they did not take the precaution of going to them armed. This shows, Sir, that it is impossible for European officers who have been sent to those places to have a thorough knowledge of the country or even that amount of knowledge which will enable them to carry on any sort of campaign. I know that many villagers will walk at 12 or 1 o'clock at night through waste tracts and through wild jungles, for they know every intricate part, every bush. So, in the case of these operations, it is very necessary that the police should have some trustworthy and loyal guides.

“Secondly, British Rule in India does not rest, Sir, on the force of arms, does not rest upon the few military stations, but it rests upon prestige. Till a few years ago, fortunately for us, there were no troubles, but of late we have had tragedy succeeding tragedy; there was the Malabar tragedy, and now we have the tragedy in the Agency tracts, and the lives of young and promising officers have been lost owing to these unfortunate risings. If these risings and troubles should go on, not only would the country enjoy no peace, but also the people living in peace-loving parts of the Madras Presidency would be unfortunately taxed. For, money will be wanted in order that repairs may be made for the ravages and destruction committed by the rebels; so that the time has arrived when the department should seriously consider the necessity of having a very well-trained and efficient police able to cope with the risings, a police having an intimate knowledge of the country and also commanding the services of trustworthy guides, and going about armed and taking all possible precautions to put down these risings, to nip them in the bud, so as to save unnecessary expenditure and also unnecessary waste sometimes.”

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—“Mr. President, I do not share the apprehensions of my hon. friend from Malabar and I believe the 1 p.m. rebellion of which so much has been spoken is due to economic causes that were rife in the Agency tracts for a long time. It was however a few months ago, that we had similar complaints from the Khond Agency and I was told that the reserve police at Russellkonda were posted to the Khond Agency and I have reason to believe that similar economic grievances or some unredressed grievances of the people that inhabited the Agency must have led the innocent Khonds and Koyas of these Agency tracts to give vent to their feelings in this way. The grievances were there from time to time;

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they were brought to the notice of the officials without any redress being given. Perhaps this Sitaram Razu, or whoever he is, has caught hold of the opportunity and played his own tricks, and I am sure that those innocent people were led away. Therefore, there is absolutely no reason to apprehend that a 'Malabar' might be manifested in the Madras Agency. I agree with my friend Mr. Sasibhushana Rath that the undertaking of operations (though I myself admit that I am no authority in military transactions) for driving the Khonds into the interior of the Agency tracts cannot be said to be a very excellent idea especially when we know that there are the adjoining hilly tracts of Central India, Orissa, Gurgats and the Agency tracts of Madras.

"I know that the Khonds of Jeypore had similar grievances and we shall not be surprised that there may be manifestations of their feelings in some shape or other. It has to be very sadly admitted, Sir, that even when public men go to represent their grievances they are more regarded as agitators and sometimes regarded as non-co-operators, and are treated with scant courtesy. It is no wonder, therefore, that such manifestations occur in the usual course, I say usual course, because when a series of grievances remain unredressed it is very natural that it should manifest itself in some form or other. A silly people not knowing how to get their grievances remedied get into the clutches of any one that shows some sympathy for them. That is, Sir, the only logic I could conceive of. But still I would appeal, I would rather caution Government, to treat the people with due mercy, with the mercy that they deserve, after putting down the rebellion. I am sure that the Council will not hesitate to grant any money that the Government might feel it necessary to have."

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"Mr. President, I do not think that the Council expects me to go in detail into the various remarks that have been made in connexion with this demand. Many of them have been of great interest and among them I have noted some for consideration as soon as possible. There are three points of detail which I think it desirable to refer to. A suggestion was made on the other side of the House that some wrong had been done to a Muttadar and it was, I think, further suggested that this might lead other Muttadars to join the rebellion. That particular Muttadar is now actually in jail on a charge of harbouring the rebels and it is difficult to understand why my hon. friend has now come forward with a matter which is *sub judice*. Reference was also made to the capture of certain sub-inspectors by the rebel chief and a suggestion was also made that that capture was possible because they were unarmed. From the accounts I have had, one of the sub-inspectors had a revolver and the Razu recognizing that a revolver, unless in expert hands, was worse than useless, gave back the revolver. In the case of the other sub-inspector, he was not in uniform, being on intelligence work, and he was going about as an ordinary traveller. For that reason he was not carrying a revolver with him.

"Sir, the main point, of course, in connexion with this debate, is the cause of the rebellion. I am very glad to find that the majority of the speakers hold the right view on the matter, that this is not the moment when we are likely to ascertain the causes of the rebellion. I need hardly assure the House that the Government recognize as well as they do, that when we

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have put out the fire it will be absolutely essential to try and discover the causes of it and the way in which to prevent further conflagrations. My hon. friend, Mr. Ramachandra Rao, is inclined to think that some measure of conciliation is possible and he quoted a precedent from what my predecessor did in 1879. Sir, it is not possible to put a bangle on the hand of a man who is waiting for you with a rifle behind a rock ; that is a duty which I would gladly delegate to any other Member of this Council.

“ All I need add is, to repeat that we have every intention to make the fullest possible investigation as soon as the conditions will allow us to do so. Mr. Huggins has recently joined as Agency Commissioner (hitherto we had only an acting man). I hope to be able to see him next week, and I shall not lose the opportunity of ascertaining from him as definitely as possible what the causes of the rebellion are, as far as they are ascertainable, and I shall impress upon him the necessity of losing no opportunity of discovering what grievances there may be. I think it is most likely that there may be grievances which have to be redressed. I can assure the House that any information that we may get sooner or later on the subject will be fully laid before the House for information.”

The demand was then put to the House and carried and the grant made.

VII

THE PRINCE OF ARCOT ENDOWMENTS BILL, 1922.

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*) :—“ Mr. President, under Standing Order No. 43, I beg to present the report of the Select Committee on the Prince of Arcot Endowments Bill ; and under the Standing Order, also, I shall confine myself to a very brief statement of some additional facts. Hon. Members of this House who have perused the report will find that in three places there has been a departure made from the scheme of the original Bill. One matter is referred to in paragraph 5 of the report. On investigation and by taking evidence in the matter it was found by the Select Committee that there are now a number of endowments which were not in the management of the Prince of Arcot. It was therefore possible to eliminate them from the scope and orbit of the Bill. Two other alterations have been made in the direction of enlarging the privileges of the members of the public and it may be taken that they are contained in paragraphs 6 and 12 of the report. Consistently with the position and rights of the Prince of Arcot, attempts have been made to increase the control of the public over these. With these observations I beg to present the report.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Babadur :—“ I second the motion.”

The motion to present the report of the Select Committee was then put to the House and agreed to.

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*) :—“ Mr. President, before the hon. Mr. Krishna Rao moves his amendment, may I draw the attention of the House to a misprint in clause 1 of the Bill ? In line 12, ‘ 1921 ’ should be ‘ 1922 ’. When the Bill was drafted it was expected to be passed in 1921 and I trust I have the necessary permission to alter this misprint.”

The House having assented to ‘ 1922 ’, being substituted for ‘ 1921 ’, the Council then took up the Bill clause after clause.

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Clause 1.

Clause 1 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 2.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“Sir, I beg to move that the following proviso be added to clause 2 of the Bill :

‘provided that it shall not apply to the hereditary servants of the endowments or institutions’.

“And I suggest that to make matters clear it is desirable that this should be added to the clause. To suggest reasons for this amendment I need not go further than to refer to the report of the Select Committee, paragraph 9. It states that certain hereditary servants of the endowments put in a petition before them, but that their claims if any were unaffected by the Bill. A perusal of all the clauses of the Bill will show that there has been no exception created in the case of any of the servants of those endowments or institutions and I therefore urge for the attention of the House the necessity for incorporating this proviso in the Act itself. In fact, it is admitted by the Select Committee that the Bill does not affect the rights of hereditary men. It is only to make matters quite clear that I move this amendment and I trust there will be no objection.”

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD SADULLA BADSHA SAHIB :—“Mr. President,

1-15 p.m. I beg to second this amendment. The subject matter of this amendment has already been considered by the Select Committee in paragraph 9 of their report. When certain hereditary servants of the endowments put in a petition before the Select Committee, it was considered that their claims were not affected by the Bill. But as people still seem to entertain some doubt on the matter, it is better to have it clearly expressed that the Act shall not apply to the hereditary servants of the endowments or institutions.”

Diwan Bahadur Sir T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR :—“The only objection, Sir, to the amendment being inserted is that it is quite unnecessary. The Bill itself relates to the better management of the charitable and religious endowments under the control of the Prince of Arcot in the Presidency of Madras, and not to the disciplinary jurisdiction over the servants employed in those endowments. This matter was pressed before the Select Committee and it was then pointed out most distinctly that there was not a word or phrase in the Bill which would create any ambiguity in the matter, and seeing that the proviso is unnecessary, I oppose the amendment.”

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (Advocate-General) :—“Mr. President, I quite see that the hon. Member who has moved the amendment is particular to guard against any encroachment on the rights of hereditary servants, but at the same time he will bear in mind, I have no doubt, that neither under section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code, nor under the analogous provision of the Religious Endowments Act, are private rights as such interfered with in these scheme matters or scheme suits. For instance, it has been held by the courts that suits for the vindication of private rights, such as the rights vested in hereditary servants of these endowments, could not be affected by the ordinary scheme proceedings. Not only on that account but also on account of the fact, that there is nothing purported to be done, or that can

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Clause 2—cont.

ostensibly be done under colour of this enactment to affect or in any way interfere with the rights of these hereditary servants, was it considered unnecessary to insert anything in the Bill which would really be of a supererogatory character. I submit with some confidence, Mr. President, that there is not a single phrase in this Bill which can be taken to have the effect, remotely even, of interfering with the rights of hereditary servants."

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Mr. President, I am opposing the amendment, because it is superfluous. There is no hereditary servant belonging to the mosques. There was one who was dismissed by the Prince of Arcot and he appealed against that dismissal to the High Court both in the original side and in the appellate side where the decision of the Prince of Arcot was upheld. Under these circumstances, the amendment is absolutely superfluous and will serve no useful purpose."

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*) :—"I desire to guard against members expressing any view or opinion that there are no hereditary servants at present. Now, as the case stands at present, in the case of certain persons who arrogated this right to themselves, their rights have been regulated by the Madras High Court to which advertence has been made. But this House cannot at the present juncture judge of the existence or non-existence of hereditary servants. All that I can say is that if there are any hereditary servants, their rights are unaffected."

SAIYID MUHAMMAD PADSHA SAHIB Bahadur :—"Sir, I rise to oppose this amendment not because I think that there are no hereditary servants at all but because to my mind the investigation as to whether there are or are not men who can come under the class of hereditary servants is irrelevant to the matter under consideration. All that needs to be considered is whether the question of the rights of hereditary servants can be considered at all when we are dealing with this Bill. I think, Sir, that in the whole of this Bill there is not one solitary reference to the rights of hereditary servants. While it is not attempted to confer any additional rights on those people who might be hereditary servants attached to one particular institution, there is also no attempt made to deprive them of any rights which they may naturally possess under the ordinary law of the land. Therefore, Sir, I am of opinion that it is not at all necessary to make any such provision with regard to the rights of these hereditary servants."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"Sir, the first objection urged against the amendment is that it is unnecessary and that therefore no provision need be made. I believe that it is not possible for us to anticipate what interpretation might be put upon the absence of this provision if a contest should really arise in future. It is not possible for us to exactly consider the possible interpretation that may be put even on the discussions in this House, or on the observations made in the Select Committee while dealing with this question. If no objection has been urged to the substance of this amendment, I only wish this House to consider whether on the mere ground that such a provision has not been thought necessary either in the Select Committee, or in the House to-day, they will not make matters quite clear by excluding these hereditary servants from the operation of this Bill. I agree with the hon. the Advocate-General who has stated that it is not necessary for this House to consider whether or not there are any hereditary

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Clause 2—cont.

servants. That is beside the question. The objection urged by the hon. the Advocate-General also was that section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code and the corresponding section of the Religious Endowments Act did not affect the rights of hereditary servants and that therefore there was no necessity to make any provision for them so far as this Bill was concerned. May I point out that according to the Bill which is now before this House—I do not know how it will be in future—clause 5 expressly provides—

‘No suit claiming any of the reliefs specified in the Religious Endowments Act, XX of 1863, or in sub-section (1) of section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, shall be instituted or maintained or continued in respect of the aforesaid charitable and religious trusts.’

If, notwithstanding the amendment moved in regard to this clause, the House should consider it necessary to have that provision, there is every possibility of complicated questions arising later on while dealing with that question. If suits under the Civil Procedure Code or the Religious Endowments Act are not to be instituted in respect of all those matters, we cannot be sure that the rights of the hereditary servants are not affected by those provisions. I therefore again urge for the consideration of the House the necessity for endeavouring to make matters clear. We cannot after all be sure of the correctness of our interpretation of law. Everyday we know of decisions being altered. Therefore, to be doubly sure, I think it is better to clear up matters now only.’

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*) :—“Mr. President, if I thought that there was any reasonable doubt or uncertainty regarding this matter I would have had no hesitation in accepting it, but I think the argument of the hon. mover of the amendment itself supplies the solution. Clause 5, even if it is carried, says this:—that no suits under those two provisions can be brought forward. All that I have ventured to bring forward before you, Mr. President, is this: that neither under section 92, nor under the Religious Endowments Act at present is any man debarred from contesting or litigating any private right. Therefore the removal of that provision will not affect matters in any manner, and that is why I submit that it is absolutely unnecessary to pass this amendment.”

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 2 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 3.

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*) :—“Mr. President, before the clause is discussed further, it has been suggested that a verbal amendment might be made. In clause 3, the House will notice we have the words ‘present Prince of Arcot and his successors in title’. It has been suggested that instead of that it would be more elegant and more in consonance with the scheme in clause 4 also to say ‘Prince of Arcot for the time being’. I propose that as a mere verbal amendment to which I hope the House will have no objection.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur seconded it.

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Clause 3—cont.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—“I should like to ask the hon. the Advocate-General whether the Prince of Arcot is a hereditary title.”

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (Advocate-General) :—“Yes, it is, under special arrangements with the Government.”

The motion was put and the alteration made.

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD SADULLA BADSHA SAHIB :—“Sir, I rise to move the following amendment standing in my name:—

After the words ‘in accordance with such rules’ in line 27 insert the words ‘subject to their previous publication for criticism by the public’.

“Hon. Members are aware that a scheme for the administration of the endowments in the Trichinopoly district is detailed in Schedule C to this Bill, but no such scheme has been framed in regard to the administration of the endowments or institutions or monuments situated in the City of Madras, North Arcot and Tanjore districts. The Muhammadan public, a considerable section of them, desire—and I echo their feeling—that provision should be made in the statute itself in regard to the administration of the endowments situate in Madras, North Arcot and Tanjore districts as in the case of Trichinopoly. When I urged in the Select Committee that provision should be made for this in the Bill, I was told that such amendments could not be carried out by the Select Committee as this Council had already accepted the general principles of the Bill and that such an amendment was a practical departure from the principles already accepted. But I doubt whether the amendments I proposed were such as a Select Committee could not carry out. After all it is a matter of opinion. Anyhow I wish to make this particular amendment and see that the Bill is amended at this stage at least in the way I have indicated.”

At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch and re-assembled at 2-30. The Deputy President was in the Chair.

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD SADULLA BADSHA SAHIB (continued) :—“The Muhammadan public would desire that the properties and endowments and monuments in the districts of Madras, North Arcot and Tanjore should be subject to proper administration and with proper safeguards in the same way as those in the Trichinopoly district. But I hope the Madras Government, to whom the power of making rules in regard to the administration of the endowments in these districts is entrusted, will see that provision is made in the rules to be framed by them, on lines similar to those in schedule C. I would, therefore, not press that a detailed scheme should specifically be inserted in the Bill itself as in the case of Trichinopoly. In my opinion, the rules to be framed by the Madras Government should be made only after a draft of the rules is published for criticism by the people concerned. No doubt they might do so. But I wish a specific provision in that direction is inserted in the Bill itself. Clause 3, as it now stands, does not provide that previous publication of the rules for criticism is specifically required by law. So I propose the present amendment, which I hope will satisfy the Muhammadan public, and also believe will be accepted by this Council. I doubt whether the addition proposed by the Select Committee to clause 4 in regard to the previous publication would apply to the rules to be framed by the

[Mr. Muhammad Sadulla Badsha Sahib] [13th November 1922]

Clause 3—cont.

Government under clause 3 for the management of properties in Madras, North Arcot and Tanjore districts. To place matters beyond doubt, I have proposed this present amendment which I hope the Council will accept."

SAIYID DIWAN ABDUL-RAZAAQ SAHIB seconded the amendment.

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*):—"I appeal to the hon. mover of this amendment not to press it because I am going to accept an amendment which will really carry out his object, arising out of clause 4. I have explained the matter to him and I believe that with this assurance he will not press his amendment."

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD SADULLA BADSHA SAHIB :—"I have no objection to withdraw my amendment in view of the assurance given by the Advocate-General."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

Diwan Bahadur Sir T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR :—"Mr. President, before clause 3 is put to the Council, I wish to move an amendment, that in line 22 after the word 'endowments', the words 'and institutions' be added in order that the clause may have reference to both schedules A and B of the Bill. Schedule A relates to endowments and schedule B to institutions. Similarly, in line 27 after the word 'endowments', the words 'and institutions' have to be added."

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*):—"I have great pleasure in accepting that verbal modification because it will tend to uniformity of language."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 3 as amended was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 4.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"Sir, I move the following amendment in clause 4 :—

In line 36 omit the word 'such' and after the word 'rules' insert the words : 'for modification of the rules in schedule C as specified above or for the administration of the endowments specified in schedule B.'

"The clause as it stands reads as follows: 'The rules in schedule C except rules (1), (2), (3) and (11) may be added to or altered by the Local Government after consultation with the Prince and the committee, if any, appointed under the rules. At least sixty days before making any such rules the Local Government shall publish a draft of the proposed rules in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and any person may, during the said period, make any objection or suggestion to the Local Government who shall take the same into consideration before finally making the rules. The rules may be made by the Local Government either as originally drawn or as amended and shall come into operation forthwith or at such time as may be prescribed in the rules.' It would be found from the report of the Select Committee that the latter portion of the clause was inserted in view of the representations made that sufficient opportunity should be afforded to the Muhammadan community to express their views before alterations are made or rules are suggested. But as the clause stands, it applies only to the alterations made in schedule C in

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Clause 4—cont.

accordance with the provisions of the first portion of this clause. But the discussion on the previous amendment of Mr. Sadulla Badsha Sahib would have made it clear that there is a strong feeling that provision should be made for due publication and for consideration of the objections urged by the representatives of the community even in the case of rules framed in regard to endowments other than those covered by schedule C. Therefore the object of this amendment is to make it clear that even in cases where rules have to be framed regarding other endowments and institutions in clause 3 as now modified, provision should be made for the publication of the rules and objections should also be considered. The amendment is so reasonable that I do not wish to say much in support of it.”

Rao Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—“ I second it.”

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*) :—“ Mr. President, I have no objection to accept the amendment if the hon. mover of the amendment will consent to one or two small verbal changes. They are: *instead of* ‘for modification’ *insert* ‘in modification’ and *omit* the words ‘as specified above.’”

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“ I have no objection to do so.”

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*) :—“ Mr. President, as amended the clause would read :

‘At least sixty days before making any rules in modification of the rules in schedule C or for the administration of the endowments specified in schedule B the Local Government shall publish a draft of the proposed rules in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, etc.’

The amendment was put and carried.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“ Sir, I move the following amendment :—

Number the portion beginning with the words ‘At least sixty-days’ and ending with the words ‘prescribed in the rules’ as clause 4-A.

“ Sir, this amendment merely suggests that this will be made a separate section. According to the original scheme of the Bill, it was intended to deal with alterations to rules in Schedule C. Now that we have consented to the amendment which will not only affect the rules in Schedule C but also those in Schedule B, the amendment which I move is necessary and it is more desirable to constitute this a separate section altogether.”

Rao Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—“ I second it.”

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*) :—“ I have great pleasure in accepting the amendment. Technically it may be pointed out that the word ‘4-A’ should be inserted before the words ‘at least’ and that it should be separately paragraphed.”

Clause 4 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 5.

2-45 p.m. Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“ Sir, I beg to move the following amendment :—

5. *Omit the clause.*

[Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu] [13th November 1922]

Clause 5—cont.

“Sir, clause 5 reads as follows:—

No suit claiming any of the reliefs specified in the Religious Endowments Act, XX of 1863, or in sub-section (1) of section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, shall be instituted or maintained or continued in respect of the aforesaid charitable and religious trusts.

“At the time when this Bill was introduced, a question was raised as to the desirability of retaining this provision in the Bill. Even on the former occasion, it was pointed out by some of us that the retention of a provision of this description was calculated to affect the existing rights, and that the safeguards provided in the Religious Endowments Act or in the Civil Procedure Code were quite adequate to meet cases where applications were frivolously made to bring these matters before courts. In the course of the discussion it was urged by the Advocate-General that these were not to be treated as public trusts, that they were more or less in the nature of private trusts and that a distinction should be drawn from that standpoint.”

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (Advocate-General):—“Sir, I rise to a point of personal explanation. This particular statement has been made more than once, both inside and outside this House, and I also see an averment to this effect in the petition that has been presented to this House. It is, therefore, incumbent upon me to point out that I stated that there were certain characteristics of these endowments which differentiate them from the ordinary *wakf* or Muhammadan trusts; and to that extent I adhere to my previous statement. But I did not say that these endowments formed part of private trusts.”

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—“I am glad, Sir, that the Advocate-General has drawn that distinction; to the extent to which he has stated nobody can take any exception, because a perusal of the decision of their Lordships of the Madras High Court would also show that there are some distinct features in the case of these endowments, especially in the matter of the control exercised by the Prince of Arcot over the *mutawali*. Their decision makes it clear that, regarding the general principles of the Bill, these trusts cannot be distinguished from other public trusts. It will be noticed that since the introduction of this Bill last year and during the progress of this Bill before the Select Committee, various representations were made on behalf of the Muhammadan community and their views regarding this question were very clearly placed both before the public and the Select Committee. As has been pointed out by the Select Committee representations were made both for and against the Bill and we are highly indebted to all those who have supplied us with printed pamphlets dealing with this question. I am particularly glad that this morning we have been furnished with a statement containing the opinion of the Moulvis and the religious divines respecting this question.

“Sir, the point for consideration is whether notwithstanding all that has been stated on both sides, there is any real necessity for adopting this clause which takes away the jurisdiction of civil courts. We ought not to embark upon this precedent of taking away the normal powers of judicial tribunals in dealing with cases affecting the administration of public trusts unless a real necessity was made out for embodying such provisions. It will be found that whenever applications are made to deal with trusts either

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Clause 5—cont.

under the Religious Endowments Act or under the Code of Civil Procedure, there are ample opportunities for the Advocate-General or the Collector of the district to make full and proper inquiry into the circumstances relating to the administration of the trust and either to grant or withhold sanction for the institution of suits. If on the other hand we agree to eliminate that provision from those statutes so far as the administration of the trusts of the Prince of Arcot is concerned, then I submit that we shall be creating a very dangerous precedent in the matter of administration of religious trusts. It is on these broad principles that I have considered it necessary to place this aspect of the question before the House. We do not in the least show any sort of unwillingness or hesitation to accept the position which has been created by any treaties or any obligations. The Select Committee in dealing with this question stated as follows :

Various objections have been raised to the Bill by individuals and representatives of Muhammadan institutions. The main objection was to clause 5. This clause was considered necessary with reference to the special historical incidents connected with the institutions in question and by reason of the fact that the Prince of Arcot's possession of these endowments was recognized and confirmed under political arrangements with an understanding that he ought not to be amenable to the jurisdiction of civil courts. Without deciding whether the Prince is entitled to exemption from being sued in respect of these endowments as he is in his personal capacity, under Act XX of 1863, it was considered that subject to the safeguards contained in the Bill, the peculiar position of the Prince of Arcot in relation to these endowments necessitates such provision.

“ Sir, I may frankly state that I have not been able to follow whether there has been an express understanding that he ought not under any circumstances or for any purposes be amenable to the jurisdiction of civil courts. My attention has been drawn to some privileges conferred on him, but in my opinion they do not go the length of suggesting that there was an understanding of this character. Again, it is stated in the report of the Select Committee : ‘ that subject to the safeguards contained in the Bill ’ it was considered that a provision like this might be incorporated. But clause 5 which I propose to be omitted from this Bill does not by itself suggest any means by which the powers hitherto exercised by civil courts can be exercised by any other extraneous body. I can understand the ease wherein instead of the civil courts being called upon to exercise the functions hitherto vested in it, some other body in which the public can have confidence is created for the purpose of exercising these functions. I have tried to go through this Bill as carefully as possible, and in the rules and discussions I have not been able to find anything which suggests that the powers hitherto exercised or exercisable by civil courts in the matter of administration of trusts can be exercised or made exercisable by any other body in which the public can have confidence. If any such provision had been incorporated, I would not have found it necessary to come forward with this amendment. In the absence of any appropriate safeguard to that extent and in the absence of any alternative provision either in the Bill or in the schedules, I think it is necessary that this House should not go the length of giving its assent to the present clause 5. If, in the matter of safeguards, the Select Committee had in its mind the rules in Schedule C, and if it was to these rules that their attention was drawn, may I point out to them that these rules do not confer either on the Collector of the district or on the Local Government powers such as those that have been exercised by courts either under the Religious Endowments Act or under the Code of Civil Procedure. What do these

[Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu] [13th November 1922]

Clause 5—cont.

rules provide? So far as the management is concerned, these rules confer fairly absolute powers on the Prince of Arcot. Rule 6 states:

The Collector shall appoint an advisory committee of five leading Muhammadan residents in Trichinopoly for the purpose of assisting and advising him in the matter of the endowments.

“It is only an advisory committee. Later on it is stated:

The powers of the committee shall be confined to the inspection of the religious and charitable institutions in Trichinopoly including the endowment office and to advising the Collector and all action on such advice shall be taken by the Collector.

“Rule 8 says:

The agent shall prepare a budget of income and expenditure for each year in consultation with the committee and in accordance with the proportions mentioned in rule 2 above.

“But do we find in these rules any provision for interference when there is malfeasance or misfeasance or any misappropriation on the part of the trustee himself? We do not find any such provision in these rules. If the Government have reserved to themselves full and complete powers to interfere in these cases to the full extent, then probably that argument might be said to have been based on the plea that instead of having the expensive and cumbrous machinery of law courts and the protracted hearing of cases therein, we should have a simple and less expensive machinery. We find absolutely no such provision giving powers to the Collector of Trichinopoly in the cases referred to by me. If the Council gives its assent to this Bill, then it would amount to giving its sanction to the incorporation of provisions which would take away all control of the Government and the law courts in the matter of the administration of these public trusts. It is therefore a very serious provision that has been incorporated in this Bill and I would request this House to consider whether it would not form a very dangerous precedent in the matter of all trusts. This is not to be taken as a solitary instance of our conferring some special privileges on the Prince of Arcot. We are all anxious that anything which can possibly be done to enhance his prestige and to preserve his dignity ought to be respected and safeguarded. But these affect the rights of the general public without at the same time affecting the position or the prestige of the Prince of Arcot. If we pay attention to the old orders in pursuance of which these were transferred to the Prince of Arcot, we will find that the Government then thought it was necessary to preserve the existing vested rights. I will draw the attention of this House to G.O. No. 98, dated 9th April 1867, in pursuance of which some of these endowments were transferred to the Prince of Arcot. This was the order referred to in the Statement of Objects and Reasons while this Bill was introduced. It will support my position rather than controvert it. The order runs as follows:

“The Government being recently determined that the superintendence of the mosques and tombs in the Presidency connected with the Carnatic family, shall be entrusted to His Highness Prince Azim Jah Bahadur and all his successors . . .”

His Highness and successors in title being held responsible for the repairs and maintenance of these structures, receiving such of the revenues attached to them as are at the disposal of the Government, subject to a reservation of existing rights, the Governor-in-Council directs that the Collectors of North Arcot and Trichinopoly will make immediate arrangements . . . for making over to the charge of His Highness and his successors the mosques and tombs specified in lists A and B appended to the foregoing letter in so far as this can be done without prejudice to the rights of the other parties.

“Well, Sir, it was subject to these reservations that the Government Order was issued. I would ask this House whether it will be justified in

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Clause 5—cont.

giving its assent to a measure which will have the effect of affecting the existing rights of the members of a community who are interested in the proper management of these trusts. It is from that standpoint that I request this House to look at this question. I think that no necessity has been shown for the incorporation of this provision in this Bill and I think there is a very great danger if we give our assent to this measure. With these remarks I commend by amendment for the acceptance of the House."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo seconded the amendment.

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*) :—“Sir, inasmuch as the question has been directly raised as to the necessity of this measure it is my duty now to justify its retention. In the first place let me assure you, Mr. President, that it is not the intention of any one in charge of this measure to make this measure a precedent. And I may at once mention that I shall be the last person who shall derogate from the ordinary rights of the public in regard to religious endowments. It is because in the case of the Prince of Arcot he occupies an exceptional position that, far from making a precedent, in order to meet an exceptional contingency or state of things, this Bill has been brought forward. In order to enforce that position let me refer to the papers to which advertence has already been made by the hon. Member who is in charge of this motion. The hon. Member read the final order. Let me invite the attention of the House to what happened in regard to this question of the Prince of Arcot. It will be remembered by the hon. Members of this House that the Prince of Arcot was really a sovereign until 1801. In 1867 the title of the Prince of Arcot was confirmed and at the time that that title was confirmed the question arose as to these endowments. The Government asked the Prince of Arcot whether he would take charge of these endowments. He said he would take charge of them and continue them as his predecessors had continued, provided and only provided that he was not interfered with by any committee or any persons, who would supervise him or pretend to supervise him. At that time the question of the Act of 1863 was properly raised and it would be instructive to this House to notice what happened. This was before the transfer of the endowments under the control of the Prince of Arcot.”

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—“May I know what the hon. Member is reading from?”

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*) :—“It was a paper which was placed before this House and what I am reading now is contained in certain papers which were read at the previous discussion. The hon. mover has referred to the last portion of that very paper. I may invite his attention to the earlier portions:

His Highness desires that an explanation should be given relative to the condition whether or no his successors should be subject to the control of any committee appointed under the Religious Endowment Act.

“The Prince of Arcot declined to have anything to do with these endowments unless he was assured by the Government at the time that he would be free from the control of the committees. The answer of the Government was :

I am directed to inform you that the Government have no intention of subjecting the Prince to the control of any committee in connexion with any endowments or houses dealing with the Carnatic family.

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Clause 5—cont.

“ That was the condition on which the transfer was made. Questions were raised in Trichinopoly in the course of a suit. This matter was raised. The hon. Member from Trichinopoly, Sir T. Desika Achariyar, who sits opposite would bear me out when I say, that it was a very difficult question indeed. The matter had to be investigated in the Trichinopoly court as to whether the Prince of Arcot was subject to the supervision of a committee or not and whether any suit was sustainable under section 82 of the Religious Endowment Act ; and two opinions were held. And it was because of that difficulty that surrounded the problem a compromise was arrived at. Let us see what the Prince had agreed to. The Prince had waived his right in regard to Trichinopoly. He has waived his right to take objection to the maintaining of suits about the properties under the Religious Endowment Act. In terms of these rights the rules have been framed.”

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—“ Between whom was the compromise arrived at ? ”

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (Advocate-General) :—“ Between the public of Trichinopoly represented in that suit and the Prince of Arcot himself with regard to the endowments in Trichinopoly, under the Religious Endowment Act ; and therefore technically it was a public suit and therefore the public were bound by the compromise. It was also said under section 92 that the public are bound by the terms. Further than that, so far as Madras is concerned, I reiterate what I have once stated before, that the position stands on a very peculiar footing. It will be remembered that these Walaja and Anwari mosques were claimed by the Prince to have a kind of chattel appurtenant to the Nawab of Carnatic when he was a ruling sovereign. He also said that in reality he was the Mutawalli though there was another Mutawalli in name who was either appointed or dismissed by him. That contention is really supported by the very case to which advertisement has been made, because the judgment of Sadasiva Ayyar, J., has stated definitely that in real legal connotation he is the Mutawalli for these mosques which are appurtenant.

“ The Mutawalli sharers or enjoyees of that name have really no name. It is in regard to that special position and in order to preserve these special rights that this Bill has been brought forward. I may mention that the compromise in the Trichinopoly suit would not have been arrived at excepting as a part of this scheme and the Prince of Arcot was assured that in that matter his position would be put right, that he would not be subject to suits under the Act of 1863. It was on that basis that he agreed to the compromise. Having regard to the previous history of the matter and regarding the pivotal nature of this clause there is no object served in pushing this Bill through without it.”

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—“ Mr. President, I should like to ask the hon. the Advocate-General who is in charge of the measure first of all whether the assurance that he gave that this would not be a precedent is given by him on behalf of the Government. My friend will at once see my point. This is a Government measure and it is not a private measure. I understand that there is another Act dealing with religious endowments.”

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Clause 5—cont.

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“The other Bill which my friend has alluded to does not deal with Muhammadan endowments.”

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*) :—“I may for the information of the hon. Member opposite inform him that there is no proposal in that Bill to take away the rights under section 92.”

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—“That is exactly what I wanted to find out. If, as a matter of fact, this provision is likely to be a thin end of the wedge to deprive civil courts of jurisdiction over public charities I think that would be a sufficient ground to contest this particular measure on this very ground. If my friend says that this will not be a precedent I wish to know whether that will be the attitude of the Government. If the hon. Member says that there is no such intention”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“Not at present.”

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—“There is still a doubt whether my hon. friend would introduce in the other Bill a provision to deprive the ordinary jurisdiction of civil courts with reference to public charities and, so long as I have no definite assurance, I certainly would oppose this measure to deprive the ordinary courts of the land of their present jurisdiction with reference to public charities. Now, Sir, my hon. friend said that the Prince of Arcot was assured in regard to the compromise that was arrived at Trichinopoly that a measure of this kind would be put forward to set right his position without the interference of the civil courts with reference to the public charities. I thought that that measure was a measure between the Prince of Arcot and certain residents of Trichinopoly. I should like to have an assurance. Why the people agreed to this provision is not clear. I do not know. I will take the facts as they are and proceed to show the great difficulty of accepting a position such as this. The rules framed under schedule C say that the Prince of Arcot should be in possession of these properties and that he should have the power of controlling the agent appointed under rule 4 of schedule C. I take it, Sir, that the Prince of Arcot would collect the rents of these properties. He would be in charge of the funds. He would be the legal owner for the time being of all the properties which are mentioned in schedules A and B. You may take the case where notwithstanding this Act the Prince of Arcot deliberately sells a portion of the property. If you deprive any person of the right of instituting suits in civil courts to set aside these alienations or to deprive any of the persons interested of their right to bring suits in respect of charitable and religious trusts, what is the position? How can these alienations be got rid of if you deprive civil courts of their ordinary jurisdiction? Then again assuming that with all the funds accumulated in the hands of the Prince he says that he won't pay the agent and that he won't allow the agent to be in possession of funds. The agent alone is removable here under the orders of the Collector. What is to become of the administrator of the charity? Government did not reserve in these rules any power to remove the Prince of Arcot from the position of the trustee. Therefore you are trusting a trustee who is irremovable and who cannot be brought to book if there is maladministration. Assuming that the Prince of Arcot deliberately sells a portion of these properties, what is the remedy? Therefore I think this provision may result in depriving the persons interested from their right of suit with respect to these

[Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu] [13th November 1922]

Clause 5—cont.

public properties. Therefore, unless my hon. friend gives us some explanation of the exact position of the Prince of Arcot showing how, if there is a misappropriation of funds or an alienation of the trust properties, he proposes to set aside these transactions or to bring the Prince to his bearings in regard to the administration of the charity, I maintain that clause 5 is inadequate and incompatible with the administration of public charities. If there was a rule in clause C in schedule O that for any reason which may be found to be sufficient the Government may remove the Prince of Arcot from the position of the trustee, it means that the Government will take the place of ordinary courts, and we shall have no objection to support this Bill. It seems to me that the rules as they are framed place the Prince of Arcot in the position of a person who may do what he likes. For these reasons, unless I hear my hon. friend on these points, I shall have to oppose this clause."

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I beg to oppose the motion of Mr. Krishna Rao. This Bill has been brought to give certain privileges to the Prince of Arcot. It will be remembered that the rights that this Bill intends to give to the Prince of Arcot were enjoyed by his predecessors on a larger scale. By this Bill the Prince of Arcot saves himself from the worry and expenses of litigation and gives up his rights of the administration of these charities and has also given up his rights with regard to the surplus income. As has been pointed out by the Advocate-General these properties are not regular *wakf* properties. Therefore the forefathers of the Prince of Arcot had the right of spending the surplus revenue after satisfying the charities as their own personal property. By this Bill this procedure is given up. By this Bill the Prince of Arcot will have to deal with the surplus revenue by giving it to charitable purposes outside the Trichinopoly district. By this Bill the charities outside the Trichinopoly district are gainers and not losers.

"With regard to the misappropriation of funds, a point which has been raised by my hon. friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao, I may point out 3-15 p.m. to him that it is always open to any member of the Council to bring an amending Bill providing for any safeguards against such misappropriation. With regard to the question of the position of the Muhammadan community towards this bill, I think that my hon. friend Mr. Krishna Rao has not gauged their feeling properly. My friend has perhaps taken the opinion of a few Muhammadans in his neighbourhood; I am here representing the Muhammadans of this city, and I know what their feeling and sentiment in this matter are. They all like to see that some special position is given to the Prince of Arcot. You will notice, Sir, that no Muhammadan Member of this House has given any amendment similar to that of Mr. Krishna Rao. This is because they all know that the community wants that some special position should be given to the Prince of Arcot. Of course, there are some interested persons who have made some appeals against the Bill to Muhammadan Members of this House, but their appeals were not listened to. Mr. Krishna Rao says that because some interested persons want that something should be done, therefore it should be done. Sir, this morning I presented two or three petitions. The first of these was from the worshippers of some of the mosques situated in Triplicane and George-town. They all support the Bill. The second is the opinion of the Divines

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Clause 5—cont.

of Madras. About 16 distinguished Divines of Madras have passed a resolution in favour of this Bill, which is found in the petition. Therefore, the House may well leave this question to the Muhammadans and may well be guided by us in this matter. A number of distinguished Muhammadans have told me that it is the intention of the community to see that some special position is given to the Prince of Arcot. I, therefore, request the House to reject the amendment of Mr. Krishna Rao; for he has not supported his amendment by any arguments either from history, as has been pointed out by the Advocate-General, or from the opinion of the Muhammadan community."

Diwan Bahadur Sir T. DESIKA ACHARYAR :—"Sir, a suit was instituted by those interested in these endowments in Trichinopoly. Sanction had been obtained for the institution of that suit both under the Religious Endowment Act and under section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code. The suit was one instituted in a representative character. It went on for many years. The Prince pleaded that he was above municipal law and that he was not subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts. Evidence was taken and the case was heard more than once. Eventually the case was compromised. When the compromise was entered into, the Prince made it a condition that he ought not to be subjected to any control from a court. That is one of the reasons why the Collector of Trichinopoly was substituted along with an advisory committee to control these endowments; so that both the inhabitants of Trichinopoly and the Prince of Arcot consented that, so far as these particular endowments were concerned, the Prince ought to be beyond the pale of an ordinary court. It was true that at that time it was mentioned by a member of the Board of Revenue, who had also a hand in bringing out the compromise, that the matter would be taken up very soon before the Legislative Council and an enactment passed, so that the prestige and the dignity and the position of the Prince would be maintained without interference by ordinary tribunals of justice. So far as the points raised by my hon. friends Mr. Krishna Rao and Mr. Ramachandra Rao are concerned, I will easily answer them. They were contemplated at that time. That is why clause 1 of the compromise made it a distinct condition that the Prince should not appropriate any part of the income for his private purpose and that all the income derived from endowments specified in Schedule A should be used only for certain charitable and religious institutions.

"With regard to any misappropriation, one remedy was suggested by my hon. friend Muhammad Usman Sahib. There is another remedy which I need not suggest because that is one resort to which will, I hope, never happen; it is the Penal Code. It is not stated that section 92 and section 20, which are referred to in clause 5 of the present Bill, have alone anything to do with misappropriation or criminal breach of trust. There is also the remedy that is available to the ordinary member of the public under Order I, rule 8 of the Civil Procedure Code, to revest property which is improperly alienated by a trustee in that trustee again. Therefore, there is every safeguard for revesting the property improperly alienated and for due administration of justice. As regards removal, the power was considered to be one which ought not to be used either by the Collector or by a court of justice with reference to a person occupying the position and the dignity

[Sir T. Desika Achariyar] [13th November 1922]

Clause 5—cont.

of the Prince of Arcot. With reference to this amendment, the matter was discussed for a long time and a sort of compromise was arrived at, and I think Muhammadan public opinion in Trichinopoly would be averse to any interference with the scheme which they have proposed of their free will."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—"Sir, I should very gladly support this clause 5, but for one difficulty that I feel in the rules. The rules, no doubt, are there and I quite approve, if I may say so, what the Advocate-General said, viz., that they provide for every safeguard. But when I read rule 3, it seems to me that there is some difficulty about it. This rule enables him to create a deadlock if the Prince of Arcot is so minded. The rule says that 'the Prince of Arcot for the time being shall be entitled to appoint an agent to manage the charities,' etc. The rule simply says that he shall be entitled to do so. It gives him a right to appoint. But what is there to compel him to appoint an agent? The subsequent rules, no doubt, indicate who the agent should be, how he should be guided and controlled, etc. The whole tenor of the rules is this: that the income shall be appropriated for the endowments and the institutions and the management shall be in the hands of the agent and the agent shall be amenable to the powers of the Collector and the committee that are contemplated here. But, I submit, Sir, what is there to compel His Highness the Prince of Arcot to appoint an agent? That is the difficulty that I feel and if, at any time His Highness the Prince of Arcot is so minded, he may not appoint an agent at all, either in the beginning or on the occurrence of a vacancy and then a deadlock might be created. So, Sir, if the learned Advocate-General will kindly consider my points and provide for the necessary safeguards, I think that, in keeping with the feeling of the Muhammadan gentlemen in Madras and elsewhere, this Bill may be passed."

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (Advocate-General) :—"When the rules in Schedule C are discussed, I think, there will be no objection to provide against such deadlocks occurring. But before I pass on from this topic, let me advert for a moment to the problem suggested by my friend Mr. Rama-chandra Rao. He was apprehensive regarding the alienation of these endowment properties. The answer to this is clear. This Act specifies what the properties are. They cannot be alienated and whoever is in possession of them is a trespasser. So far as the income from the properties is concerned, the rules, as amended, now make it clear that the Government have got the right and the power to frame rules for the administration of these endowments. I think that this will satisfy the House."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"I only wish to say a few words in reply. It was pointed out by my hon. friend 3-30 p.m. Mr. Usman Sahib that the opinion of the Muhammadan community is all in one way in this particular and that there was no necessity for bringing forward this amendment. A question of this description largely affects the vital interests of the Muhammadan community. We have in our hands a paper, which was referred to by the Select Committee, presented by a vakil on behalf of certain Muhammadans in which he had gone to the length of stating that all the Muhammadans are against this clause. I only wish to satisfy the House that there is a divergence of opinion among the Muhammadan community and it is not possible to come to

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Clause 5—cont.

any definite conclusion as to which version is to be accepted. Otherwise, I cannot understand how the petition presented on behalf of the Muhammadan community before the Select Committee should go to the length of saying that the Muhammadans are against this clause. Having said so far about the divergence of opinion, I will venture to suggest that no satisfactory reasons have been found for retaining this provision.

"It was pointed out that if, after working this Act for some time, it is found that there are difficulties in it and that there is a breach of trust which has not been provided for, any hon. Member might bring forward an amending Bill. If there is a possibility of such a contingency ever arising before we have practically satisfied ourselves about the necessity for this measure, are we to accept this motion? It was suggested as one of the reasons for the retention of this clause that the rules in Schedule C provide sufficient safeguards and therefore we need not object to this clause. I am trying to satisfy the Council that the rules in Schedule C do not provide for all contingencies. It does not make it obligatory upon the Prince of Arcot to appoint an agent though certain powers have been given to the Collector in the first instance and the Government thereafter on appeal. Therefore, if we are satisfied that the schedule does not provide for cases of mismanagement or misappropriation of trust properties, I do not think we are justified in giving assent to this clause."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 5 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Schedule A.

Schedule A was passed and added to the Bill.

Schedule B.

The amendment to Schedule B, viz., 'omit items Nos. 15, 16 and 17 in the list' standing in the name of Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu not having been moved, Schedule B was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Schedule C.

Rule 1.

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB moved the following amendment:—

(a) Omit the word 'Muhammadan' occurring in line 3. (b) Insert the words 'specified in Schedule B' after the word 'district' in line 4.

In doing so, he said:—"My object in moving the amendment is that the income intended for mosques should be spent only on similar institutions and not on other charitable or religious institutions. This is quite in accordance with the principles of Muhammadan law as might be seen from the fatwa which I presented to the Council this morning. By passing my amendments the religious and charitable institutions outside the Trichinopoly district specified in Schedule B which are now half-starved will receive immense benefit."

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Rule 1--cont.

Mr. C. F. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*):—“I have great pleasure in seconding and accepting this amendment.”

The amendment was put and carried.

Rule 2.

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*):—“Consequent upon what has happened it has now become necessary to amend rule 2. The amendment is: In lieu of the words ‘which are now under his management’ substitute the words ‘specified in Schedule B’ and omit the words ‘above mentioned’.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and carried.

Rule 3.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—“The words ‘be entitled to’ in this rule is likely to lead to some difficulty if the Government want to reserve some power in the management. Therefore I move that the words ‘be entitled to’ be omitted in rule 3.”

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—“I second it.”

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*):—“I have no objection in accepting the amendment.”

The amendment was put and carried.

Rules 4 and 5.

Rules 4 and 5 were then put and carried.

Rule 6.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU moved the following amendment:—

For the words ‘five leading Muhammadan residents in Trichinopoly’ substitute the words ‘five Muhammadans chosen by the Muhammadan residents in Trichinopoly according to the rules framed by him’.

In doing so, he said:—“Sir, I accept the principle embodied in this rule. But so long as it is an advisory committee, I think it is more desirable to give the opportunity to the Muhammadans to suggest such persons instead of leaving it to the good will of the Collector. I think that in these days of development of democratic institutions there ought to be no difficulty in accepting this amendment.”

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—“I second it.”

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*):—“I cannot accept this. It will be bringing on the troubles of one more election. It is an election for a very subsidiary purpose. In order to constitute an advisory committee an electoral roll of the Muhammadan residents has to be maintained; elaborate proceedings will have to be taken and probably the cost of the proceedings will fall on the endowments.”

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Rule 6—cont.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“ I do not think the objections urged are so great as to necessitate my withdrawing the amendment. There is an electoral roll for the municipal council ; there is an electoral roll for taluk boards, and I do not think there will be any difficulty in preparing an electoral roll for the Muhammadans. My amendment suggests that the rules should be framed by the Collector himself for the purpose of choosing representatives from the Muhammadan community.”

Diwan Bahadur Sir T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR :—“ I want to point out that 3-45 p.m. this Act is the result of a scheme suit in which a compromise was brought about in Trichinopoly between the Muhammadan residents of Trichinopoly and the Prince of Arcot and it was understood at the time that any change that they wished to make could be brought about only with the consent of the Prince of Arcot.”

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB :—“ As the House is already aware, a *razinama* was entered into by the people of Trichinopoly and the Prince of Arcot. The people of Trichinopoly do not want that five members should be elected. Further the expenses, connected with the proposed election, might well be spent on the charities themselves. I therefore oppose the motion.”

The amendment was put and lost.

Rule 8.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“ The amendment which I wish to move is this :

9 (a) After the words ‘ mentioned in rule 2 above ’, insert the words ‘ and shall publish the same, at least one month before the commencement of the year ’.

“ I submit, Sir, that no purpose will be served by preparing a budget of income and expenditure under rule 2, unless it is published for the benefit of those who are affected by this Endowment Bill. Therefore, I only move the first part of this amendment. So far as that is concerned, I think there ought to be no objection.”

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—“ I second it.”

The amendment was put and carried.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“ The amendment that I wish to move is :

After the words ‘ portion of the budget ’, insert the words ‘ or if any objections are received in writing from not less than 10 Muhammadans in Trichinopoly.’

“ The object is clear. We are all agreed that the members of the committee to be appointed are only to be nominated by the Collector. This House has not given its assent to the amendment which gives powers to the Muhammadans in choosing the representatives to make their own representations in regard to the budget. Of course it is open to the authorities to pass any orders as they think fit. But once the House has decided not to give the right of representation to the Muhammadans to choose their own

[Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu] [13th November 1922]

Rule 8—cont.

representatives, I think it will be a very salutary provision to give the Muhammadans an opportunity of making their representation and to suggest to the committee what they think best in their interests."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—“ I second it.”

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*) :—“ I am afraid I cannot accept this amendment. There are obvious difficulties. In the first place it will probably provoke a number of suggestions which may otherwise not come forth. There is absolutely nothing to prevent any person from bringing such objections. If any man suggests a sensible objection, his objection will be considered. There is nothing here to prevent any objections from persons being considered. I do not think we need have a rule. It will first of all limit the number of objectors. In the second place it may encourage people to bring forward immaterial objections. I cannot accept the amendment.”

The amendment was put and lost.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“ My amendment is this : Add at the end the words ‘ for orders ’.

“ As the rule at present stands, we do not know what Collectors will do. Rule 8 provides for the agent and the committee. Have they simply to record these papers ? The matter is not quite clear. I think that will be made clear if some discretion is given to the officers.”

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*) :—“ I accept it.”

The amendment was put and carried.

Schedule C as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

The preamble was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*) :—“ I now move that the Bill as amended be passed into law.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I second it.”

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB :—“ Sir, I beg to support this motion. In doing so, I should express my indebtedness to the hon. the Raja of Panagal, Chairman of the Select Committee, for the great sympathy shown towards this Bill throughout its various stages, and I think that I should express the same to the hon. the Advocate-General for having taken good deal of pains. Unfortunately on behalf of some interested persons of no importance my hon. friend Khan Bahadur Muhammad Sadulla Badsha Sahib presented a petition to this House at the last meeting containing insinuations against the hon. the Advocate-General. As hon. Members are aware, this Bill has been on the legislative anvil for the last four or five years. This Bill was under the charge of Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar and Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar before the Council at the time when they were Advocate-Generals. The present Advocate-General is not responsible for the drafting of this Bill. Therefore insinuations against

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the present Advocate-General are unworthy of the persons who made them and unworthy of a petition to the Council. With these words I support the motion that the Bill be passed into law."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill as amended was finally passed into law.

VIII

THE MADRAS SURVEY AND BOUNDARIES BILL, 1921.

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, I have the honour to present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to survey of lands and settlement of boundary disputes and to move that the Bill as amended by the committee be taken into consideration. In doing so, I do not consider it necessary to make any remarks in regard to the report of the Select Committee, a perusal of which ought to convince every hon. Member of this House that it is so full, so clear and so lucid that it does not require any comments from me. But I think I feel bound to pay my tribute to the members of the Select Committee for the great trouble they took, for the time which they spent and for the attention which they paid to the discussion of the Bill."

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (Advocate-General):—"I second it."

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAH:—"I oppose the reading of this Bill. I do so under Standing Order 44 (i) which clearly states: 'that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration but any member may object to its being so taken into consideration if a copy of the report has not been available for the use of members for seven days . . .'. This report was sent to us very lately. Evidently we have not had sufficient time to go through it and send in our amendments. I think hon. Members will take this point into consideration and oppose the Bill being considered."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am not at all aware of the date on which it was despatched from the Legislative Council office or the date on which it reached the hon. Members. All that I know is that I had given notice on the 30th October."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It seems to have been all right."

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAH:—"I have got a postal cover showing the date on which I received."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Very good. The standing order says 'and such objection shall prevail unless the President in exercise of his powers to suspend this order allows the report to be taken into consideration.' I suspend the order and allow the Bill."

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAH:—"I hope the hon. Member for Government will not raise any technical objection with regard to the discussion of the amendments of which I have given notice. I hope all the amendments of the hon. Members have come in the revised agenda."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"The difficulty that has been pointed out only strengthens me in moving for the adjournment of

[Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiar] [13th November 1922]

this motion to the 18th December next. It has been stated that copies of the Select Committee's report have been received very late and the amendments covering eleven pages were received by the members this morning at 11 o'clock. We have had no previous notice of these amendments. I think we should know what these amendments are and must have sufficient time to go through the Select Committee's report and send in our amendments. Therefore, I move for the adjournment of the further discussion of this matter to 18th December."

Mr. T. SIVASANKARAM PILLAI:—"I second it."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"With reference to this motion I wish to say one or two words in support of this motion. I was a member of the Select Committee and there were very many important questions that came up for the consideration of the Committee, and the members disposed of the various items to the best of their ability. I believe there is something in what has been stated namely that this Bill with the report of the Select Committee has not been in the hands of the hon. Members sufficiently long and the large number of amendments that have been handed over to us this morning show the interest which the members of this Council take in this matter. I believe that, so far as I have been able to gather, the general sense of the House is that the consideration of this Bill should be adjourned. I understand also, I may be right or wrong, that the hon. Member on behalf of Government will not be opposed to the adjournment. That is what I understand and in any case that is the general sense of the House. There is one fact which I should like to mention and that is that this Bill has been under consideration in the Select Committee for over two years and no harm will be done by postponing the consideration of this for another month."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I may at once state, Sir, that so far as I am concerned,

4 p.m. I have not the least intention of hustling through any legislation. I quite realize that a large number of amendments have already been tabled and I also realize the fact that a pile of them was laid on the table of the House only this morning. Individually I am quite ready to proceed with every one of them, but I see that most hon. Members who are here plead unpreparedness. I have not the least intention of taking advantage of that unpreparedness. The more prepared they come the more hopeful would I be of probably convincing them so as to adopt my point of view (hear, hear), and therefore, Sir, I shall have no objection whatsoever to the postponement of the consideration of this Bill to the 18th December 1922."

The motion was put and carried, and the further consideration of the Bill was accordingly postponed to 18th December 1922.

IX

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS PORT TRUST ACT, 1905.

When the above subject was announced by the hon. the President, the hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER (the Member in charge), coming in a little late, said :—"Mr. President, I owe you my sincere apologies for this delay. I had no idea that the other Bill would suddenly fall out, and I was correcting certain verbal alterations to this Bill that were brought to my notice at the last moment.

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[Sir Charles Todhunter]

"I beg to present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905. The list of amendments will at first sight appear somewhat formidable to members, but there is nothing in them that affects questions of substance. The amendment of the Act, as I have already explained, has been necessitated by defects in the existing Act in respect of three matters—(1) appointments, (2) the transfer of functions to shipping companies and (3) the issue of Port Trust securities. All these are technical questions and the Select Committee have had a good deal of difficulty in arriving at a form of wording which exactly meets all the technical difficulties that have arisen. I believe, however, that with the very skilled assistance of my hon. colleague the Law Member, we have at last arrived at a draft that will be found satisfactory.

"As I have already told the Council, the Bill is likely to be only a temporary measure, as the Government of India have general legislation on the subject in contemplation. We should have waited for this, but we wanted certain changes urgently. The most important of these are those relating to the question of Port Trust securities, in view of the fact that the Port Trust are contemplating the raising of a loan at a very early date. In these circumstances, I hope the Council will be ready to pass the Bill into law."

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR seconded the motion.

The motion that the Bill be taken into consideration was put to the House and carried.

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER :—“Sir, I have also got certain amendments to the Bill.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“Probably it would meet the convenience of the House if I go on clause by clause. I will put the Bill through clause by clause, and the preamble will be put in the end.”

Clauses 1 to 4 were then put to the House one by one, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 5.

Mr. V. P. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI then moved the following amendment to clause 5 :—

For the word ‘nine’ on page 1, substitute the word ‘eleven’.

In doing so, he said :—“Mr. President, Sir, nine members would not be sufficient because there are important trades to be represented. After all, there are only a few associations; one of them is the Skins and Hides Merchants, Association of Southern India and the other is the Piecegoods Association. They consist of many merchants and are safeguarding the interests of two of the most important trades in our Presidency. These being very important bodies which need representation, I hope that this amendment would be accepted by the Council.”

Rao Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU seconded the amendment.

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER :—“Sir, I do not for a moment wish to decry the magnitude of the trade of the hide and skin merchants. My only difficulty in accepting this amendment lies in the fact that the bodies to which representation is given on the Port Trust are general mercantile bodies. There are the Chambers of Commerce representing the wholesale

[Sir Charles Todhunter]

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Clause 5—cont.

trade, and there is the Trades Association representing the retail trade of the Presidency, and if we are going to admit the claims of different sections of the trade to have separate representation upon this body, there is no knowing where we shall end. I am sure that many members of the Hides and Skins Merchants Association are members of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, if they are not also members of the Madras Chamber of Commerce. Therefore, they have provision made for their representation and the magnitude of their representation on the Chamber of Commerce will be in accordance with the magnitude of their trade interests. So it is unnecessary to have them represented twice over, first through the general body and again by means of a special body. That is my sole reason for not accepting the amendment. I frankly recognize the magnitude of the interests of these particular branches of trade, but they are already sufficiently represented through the general body."

Mr. V. P. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, I am not satisfied with the answer given, namely, that these trades are sufficiently represented. These are as important as the Madras Chamber of Commerce or the Southern India Chamber of Commerce or the Madras Trades Association. Unless special representation is given to them I do not think their interests would be sufficiently safeguarded. These hide and skin merchants are all Indians, and the value of their export trade comes to some crores of rupees. I hope, therefore, that my amendment will be accepted by the House."

Mr. BRADFORD LESLIE:—"Mr. President, I wish to say a few words on this amendment. As Chairman of the Port Trust, I have given this subject my special and most careful consideration. I have had statistics prepared, which show as clearly as possible that the major trades of Madras are all adequately represented, although no doubt it is a difficult course to find out precisely if that is the case because it is difficult to trace the general movement of trade and its distribution. It seems to me from the figures that the representation provided is entirely adequate. I should like to add that my trustees are very much averse to any increase in their number, and they feel that they are already a somewhat unwieldy body. They are unanimously of opinion that the minimum should be fixed at nine. On these grounds, Mr. President, I should like to oppose this amendment."

The House divided with the following result:—

Ayes.

4-15 p.m.

1. Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chettiyar.	12. Mr. S. T. Shanmukham Pillai.
2. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar.	13. Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu.
3. Mr. K. Adinarayana Reddi.	14. Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi.
4. S. R. Y. Ankinedu Prasad Bahadur.	15. " W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar.
5. Dr. M. Appalanarasayya Nayudu.	16. " B. Muniswami Nayudu.
6. Mr. R. Appaswami Nayudu.	17. " P. C. Muttu Chettiyar.
7. Rao Bahadur V. Appaswami Vandayar.	18. " A. T. Muttukumaraswami Chettiyar.
8. Rao Sabib S. Ellappa Chettiyar.	19. " M. Narayanaswami Reddi.
9. Rao Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.	20. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
10. Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Tyagaraya Chettiyar.	21. Mr. V. P. Pakkiriswami Pillai.
11. Diwan Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu.	22. " P. T. Rajan.
	23. Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai.
	24. Mr. S. Somasundaram Pillai.
	25. " A. Subbarayudu.

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Clause 5—cont.

Ayes—cont.

26. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayana-murti Nayudu.
27. Mr. T. C. Tangavelu Pillai.
28. Mr. V. C. Vellingiri Goundar.
29. „ C. Venkatarama Reddi.
30. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
31. Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.
32. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
33. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu.
34. Mr. C. V. Venkataranana Ayyangar.
35. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
36. Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Desika Achariyar.
37. Mr. S. Muttomanikkachari.
38. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhacharlu.
39. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.
40. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
41. Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Maha-sayo.
42. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.

43. Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu.
44. Mr. T. Sivasankaram Pillai.
45. „ R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
46. „ T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
47. „ M. Suryanarayana.
48. „ S. Arpudasmami Udayar.
49. „ T. Arumainatha Pillai.
50. Sri Meka V. Apparao Bahadur.
51. The Zamindar of Mandasa.
52. Mr. K. Prabhakaran Tampan.
53. A. D. M. Bavotisahib Bahadur.
54. Hamid Sultan Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur.
55. Khan Sahib Muhammad Abdur Rabim Sahib.
56. Saiyid Diwan Abdul Razaak Sahib Bahadur.
57. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Sadulla Badsha Sahib Bahadur.
58. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Charles Todhunter.
2. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
3. The hon. Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
4. „ the Rajah of Panagal.
5. „ Rai Bahadur K. Venkata-reddi Nayudu.
6. „ Rao Bahadur A. P. Patro.
7. „ Mr. A. R. Knapp.

8. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar.
9. „ Bradford Leslie.
10. Capt. E. W. Huddleston.
11. Mr. F. J. Richards.
12. „ C. W. E. Cotton.
13. „ E. Periyanayagam.
14. Rev. W. Meston.
15. Mr. W. Alexander.

The amendment was passed, 58 voting for and 15 against it.

The following amendment was not then moved:—

Rao Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :

For the word 'nine' on page 1 substitute the word 'eleven'.

Mr. V. P. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI :—“Mr. President, I beg to move the amendment standing in my name, which is as follows:—

After the words 'Southern India Chamber of Commerce' insert the words 'one by the members of the Skins and Hides Merchants Association of Southern India and one by the members of the Piecegoods Association, Madras'.

“Sir, the Skins and Hides Merchants Association as well as the Piecegoods Association are very important trading bodies like any other body such as the Madras Chamber of Commerce or the Trades Association. Unless separate representation is given on the Port Trust for them, I am afraid the interests of the two bodies would not be sufficiently safeguarded. It may be said that many of these merchants are members of the other chambers of commerce and associations, but it is not always so and the number of representatives is not sufficiently large. The volume of trade carried on by those associations is also very large. The Piecegoods Association is a body of Indian members and all the consumers of piecegoods are the Indian public. That is so far as the import trade is concerned.

[Mr. V. P. Pakkiriswami Pillai]

[13th November 1922]

Clause 5—cont.

“ As for export trade the Skins and Hides Merchants Association of Southern India carry on the biggest volume of trade among Indians and they are exporting many crores worth of goods.

“ For these reasons, I request the House to accept the amendment.”

Rao Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—“ Sir, I second the amendment. The importance of these two associations is treated fully in a document I have in my hands. They play a very great part in the export and import trade of this Presidency, and I therefore trust that the hon. Member in charge of this Bill will honourably accept the amendment without raising any objections (laughter). ”

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER :—“ Sir, after the vote on the last amendment, I am afraid there is not much use in my opposing this amendment, but I do so as a matter of principle. The effect of this amendment is to give the Southern India Chamber of Commerce four members, and that is a representation far in excess of the share of trade done by that Chamber. That is the sole reason why we did not provide further representation to the Southern India Chamber of Commerce in the original Bill. This matter was discussed fully in the Select Committee on which there was a member representing that Chamber. I cannot give you the statistics of the trade myself, but, Sir, with your permission, I will ask the Chairman of the Port Trust to give the statistics which he has had collected.”

Mr. BRADFORD LESLIE :—“ Mr. President, I was not aware that this Bill was coming on so soon. I beg to say that I have not the statistics of trade with me. But I can definitely state, however, that taking the balance of trade between Indian and European firms the proportion of representation out of fifteen trustees would be $4\frac{1}{2}$ Indians and $10\frac{1}{2}$ Europeans. This proportion is arrived at after carefully analysing the trade report. It seems to me that if this amendment is carried, you will have an Indian representation far larger than it merits. It is only right and just that representation on the Board of Trustees should be in proportion to the balance of trade, and I may state that I will be able to produce the figures on the subject of trade tomorrow as I have to get them from my Traffic Manager or the Auditor. I really have nothing futher to say except to ask you to bear in mind very fully the volume of the respective trades in voting on this amendment.”

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB :—“ Mr. President, at the last meeting of the Council when this Bill was introduced I raised the question of Muhammadan representation and said that as most of the members of the Skins and Hides Merchants Association were Muhammadans, that association should be given a representation on the Port Trust Board and I also raised this question in the Select Committee and pointed out that this association should be given representation on the Port Trust. Now, I am glad, Sir, that this amendment proposes to bring two representatives for two important trades, namely, the skins and hides trade and the piecegoods trade, which are the two most important trades in Madras, in the constitution of the Port Trust. I have therefore very great pleasure in supporting this amendment.”

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—“ Sir, I should like to ask the hon. Member in charge of the Bill whether the Madras Chamber of Commerce, which is given representation here, contains any Indian members,

13th November 1922] [Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu]

Clause 5—cont.

and whether the figures he has given for Europeans and Indians apply respectively to the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Southern India Chamber of Commerce. It may be that the members of one association may or may not be on the other. What we really like to know is what amount of trade is in the hands of the non-members of the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Southern India Chamber of Commerce. The hon. Member who has spoken about the statistics of trade will tell us if the figures which he mentioned also represent the trade of the Skins and Hides Merchants Association and the Piecegoods Association. He gave us figures relating to two communities and laid stress on the disparity between one community and another in regard to trade and objected to equal representation. That argument does not seem to hold good unless he tells us that by the European community he means those members of the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association, and by the Indian community those of the Madras Chamber of Commerce and of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce. It cannot be said that the European community means the Madras Chamber of Commerce, nor can it be said that the Southern India Chamber of Commerce means the Indian merchants of Madras."

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER :—"Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Member for raising this question. I believe the figures which the Chairman of the Port Trust gave are figures for Europeans and Indians respectively. As Mr. Ramachandra Rao has suggested, the Madras Chamber of Commerce is not solely a European Chamber. The Trades Association not only is not a purely European body, but has been represented in the past by an Indian. I believe it is the fact that there are several gentlemen who are members of both the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association, while as regards the Madras Chamber of Commerce double representation is confined to a single individual, the Chairman of the Trades Association, who is by courtesy an honorary member of the Madras Chamber of Commerce; so that this tends to show that European representation as worked through this system of election is very much less than if these bodies were respectively European and Indian."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, even on the basis of the figures furnished by the Chairman of the Port Trust, I should 4-30 p.m. say there is a case for the amendment that is now placed before the House. The argument that because the Indian trade is about three-sevenths of the European trade the representation should bear the same proportion cannot be accepted. For, Sir, we are not for keeping this proportion of the Indian trade always at three-sevenths and we want to increase it in course of time and the representation now suggested would help us in that direction."

The amendment was then put to the House and carried.

The following amendment was not then moved :—

Rao Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—

After the words 'Southern India Chamber of Commerce' insert the words 'one by the members of the Skins and Hides Merchants Association of Southern India and one by the members of the Piecegoods Association, Madras.'

[13th November 1922]

Clause 5—cont.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—“Sir, before I move the amendments on the Government side, I want to mention that in consequence of the amendments now passed by the House, there are several changes which will have to be carried out in the wording of some other clauses, sub-clauses, etc. For instance, I may illustrate at once, by taking the amendment that has now been carried out, e.g., the insertion of ‘eleven’ for ‘nine’ in clause 5 of the Bill. Consequent upon the passing of the above amendment the wording in section 8 at page 2 requires a little alteration. In line 3 at page 2, we have ‘Of the remaining trustees four shall be elected by the members for the time being of the Madras Chamber of Commerce. . . .’ Then it will be necessary to add ‘one by the Skins and Hides Merchants and one by the Piecegoods Merchants Association.’ There may also be further changes necessary, and I do not therefore think that I can move any amendments without fully examining the whole thing. However, Sir, let me move some amendments which are absolutely of a formal nature or are due to some clerical errors.

“With regard to the proposed section 10, sub-clause (vii) at page 3, you will see ‘being a person to whom, or a member of a firm or company to which any of the functions specified in sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 39 shall have been relinquished under section 41-A.’ That is how it stands at present. But as a matter of fact it is not sub-sections (1) and (2) but it is really clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (1) of section 39. The amendment that I wish to propose in that page is: ‘In clause 5 of the Bill in the proposed section 10 (1) (e) (vii) for the words “in sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 39” substitute “in clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (1) of section 39.”’”

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER:—“I second it.”

The amendment was then put and carried.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—“In the same clause in the proposed section 13, page 4, we have the following ‘if the Chairman or any other trustee appointed under section 9 . . .’ Here instead of the figure ‘9’ substitute the figure ‘8’.”

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER:—“I second it.”

The amendment was put and carried.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—“So far as clause 5 is concerned, I request you, Sir, not to put the clause to the vote of the House. There are certain consequential amendments that have to be made. I think it will be more convenient if clause 5 is taken up to-morrow morning so that in the meanwhile I can be ready with the amendments necessary.”

Further consideration of clause 5 of the Bill was then postponed to the next morning.

Clause 6.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—“Here again, Sir, owing to certain clerical errors, I am obliged to come forward with an amendment. I may explain as follows: Clause 6 now reads ‘In section 18 of the principal Act (1) the words and figures “section 12 or” shall be omitted, (2) for the figure 15 the figure 8 shall be substituted . . .’ I shall

13th November 1922] [Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar]

Clause 6—cont.

read the original section to make myself clear. The original section to which I proposed an amendment now is ' . . . in electing any trustee under section 12 or section 15'. Section 12 has now gone out and that has nothing to do with the election. Section 15 also has gone out and that again has nothing to do with the election. The substitution proposed in item 2 was to omit section 12 and leave section 15. I now want to have instead 'under section 8 or 13'. It is for the purpose of rectifying that by adding the words and figure 'or section 13' that I propose to move the amendment. The amendment therefore will be 'substitute for the word and figure "section 15" the words and figures "section 8 or section 13".'"

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER :—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 6 as amended was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clauses 7 to 13.

Clauses 7 to 13 were put one after another, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 14.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"In clause 14, after the words 'Deputy Conservator', I propose the addition of the words 'of the Port'."

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER seconded the amendment.

4-45 p.m. The amendment was put and carried and clause 14, as amended, was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 15.

Clause 15 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 16.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"It is a long clause and I am afraid I shall be obliged to make several verbal amendments to many of the proposed sections. The first amendment that I propose is—

In the proposed sections 39, 40 and 41 for the word 'delivery' wherever it occurs, substitute the word 'charge'.

"I can draw the attention of hon. Members to some places where the word 'delivery' occurs. For instance, in clause (3) at page 6, we have 'The Board shall, if required, take delivery . . .'. There I use the word 'charge', because the technical word 'delivery' may cause trouble."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur seconded the amendment which was put and carried.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"In the proposed section 40, sub-section (2), owing to a mischance, something has been wrongly copied. Hon. Members have noticed the words 'unless notice of such loss shall have been given within one month of the date of the discovery of the loss or damage by the owner'. The original Act is in these words, viz.: 'from the date of the receipt given for the goods under sub-clause (3) of section 39'.

[Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar] [13th November 1922
Clause 16--cont.

Here they have substituted an indefinite time instead of a definite time as was provided in the original Act. The amendment which I therefore propose in order to bring it into conformity with the original Act is—

for the words 'discovery of the loss or damage by the owner' substitute the words 'receipt given for the goods under sub-section (3) of section 39'.

“This will restore the original language.”

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER seconded the amendment which was put and carried.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—“Under the proposed sub-section 41-A, at page 7, we have first of all to correct a printer's mistake, because the figure (1) has to be there after 41-A. My amendment is to insert the figure (1) after 41-A so as to convert it into a sub-section (1).”

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER seconded the amendment which was put and carried.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—“Then my next amendment is to sub-section (a) which is similar to the one which I proposed before. We have got there the words 'enter into an agreement relinquishing the performance of any of the services specified in sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 39'. As I pointed out before, it ought to be 'clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (1) of section 39'. My amendment is—

for the words 'sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 39' substitute 'clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (1) of section 39'.

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur seconded the amendment, which was put and carried.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—“In clause (b) of the same section instead of '41' it ought to be '40'. I am therefore proposing—

for the figure '41' substitute the figure '40' in sub-clause (1) (b) of 41-A.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur seconded the amendment, which was put and carried.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—“At page 8 in sub-section (3) of the same section 41-A, you have got a similar provision 'specified in sub-section (1) or (2) of section 39', which ought to be 'specified in clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (1) of section 39'. My amendment is—

in sub-section (3) of section 41-A for the words 'in sub-section (1) or (2) of section 39' substitute the words 'in clause (a) or (b) of sub-section (1) of section 39'.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur seconded the amendment which was put and carried.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—“In sub-clause (4) for the figure '41' substitute the figure '40'.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur seconded the amendment which was put and carried.

Clause 16, as amended, was then put to the House, passed and added to the Bill.

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Clause 17.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ I have a small amendment, which is :

add the word ‘vessels’ before the word ‘passengers’ in the proposed section 42, sub-section (e).”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur seconded the amendment which was put and carried.

Clause 17 was then put as amended and passed and added to the Bill.

Clauses 18 to 31 of the Bill were put together and carried and were added to the Bill.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ So far as I am able to see, 5 p.m. clause 5 remains to be passed and the preamble will be taken up after that to-morrow.”

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—“ Mr. President, I would like to make a representation to you with reference to the way in which we, in this House, have reason to complain. The first thing is that whenever amendments are carried by the House and a part of the Bill stands over for consideration the next day, it used to be the practice to print all the amendments carried so far and to supply the Bill printed as amended to Members of the House. Nothing of the kind is now being done and considerable inconvenience is now being felt when a Bill is taken up again for consideration the next day for the reason that amendments as accepted by the House are not supplied to us in print to enable us to follow the discussion and to see what further consequential amendments would be necessary. The difficulty is illustrated in the present case.

“ The second observation that I like to make for promoting the convenience of the Members is this. It was the practice hitherto to supply a copy of the Act to which the Bill is an amendment to each Member of the House. That practice has been given up. The hon. Member now takes the original Act and reads the sections and we are not able to follow him on the spur of the moment.

“ Lastly, notwithstanding the constitution of a Law Department, our legislation here is getting more and more unsatisfactory. We have been pointed out many mistakes and I regret to say that it is entailing a waste of public time. Hon. Members of this Council would surely support me in saying that we would like things to be done a little better than they have been. I do not wish to cast any reflection upon anybody. We come from long distances and our time is wasted in discovering mistakes in the Bills placed before us. I must complain that considerable public time is being wasted. I trust I have not said anything derogatory to the position of any Member of this House. But I do feel very strongly that when amendments are proposed at the spur of the moment, it becomes impossible for us to follow the discussion. We have a duty to ourselves to see that legislation in this Council is perfect, as far as we can make it. So many amendments have been proposed and probably my hon. friend the Law Member may find more mistakes to-morrow and propose more amendments. I confess, Sir, I do not understand why amendments should be proposed in this haphazard manner and why these mistakes should have occurred in the drafts.

[Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu] [13th November 1922]

"I wish, therefore, Sir, that instructions may be issued that whenever Bills are brought up for consideration the amended Bill, so far as it has gone on, should be printed and supplied to us on the following day. I also make a further request that copies of the Act under amendment are placed in our hands."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"To-morrow we would have to pass clause 5 and the preamble of the Bill. I would strongly advise Government in cases like this not to press for the immediate passing of the Bill but subject the Bill to a careful scrutiny and bring it at a later stage with such further amendments as they would consider necessary. I am not bound to give that advice, but still that strikes me. I am probably going a little out of the way in the matter. After the large number of amendments which have been carried and probably some others which might have escaped our notice might be necessary, I think, that if the measure is not of a very urgent nature and can lie over for a month, the Law Member can assure us after a careful examination of the whole that nothing more is necessary and we can then with clear conscience pass the Bill. The matter is entirely a suggestion for the consideration of the Government when they come to that stage to-morrow. That, I think, will meet the difficulty mentioned by the hon. Member, Mr. Ramachandra Rao.

"I think the hon. Member, Mr. Ramachandra Rao, if I may venture to say so, forgets that the remedy for many of the evils complained of lies in the Standing Orders. If the hon. Member finds that a certain procedure adopted by Government is defective, he can always control it with the aid of the Standing Orders."

DIWAN BAHADUR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"As regards the printing of the amendments for distribution, we think it is a matter entirely left to you."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It is probably not."

DIWAN BAHADUR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I don't know, Sir. When a Bill is under consideration, I always think that the Bill circulated amongst us is circulated by the Legislative Council office."

RAO BAHADUR P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"I wish to point out that there is also a printer's error in the Bill. There is no clause No. 30 in the Bill. Cause 20 is printed after clause 29; '20' is apparently an error for '30' and this also requires correction at the hands of the hon. the Law Member."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It is supplied to us by the department. There is, I admit, some confusion in the matter. It does seem to me that it is a matter of procedure and the Council has complete control over its own procedure. I, as President, exercise certain authority which belongs to the Council. If in the light of experience the House wants a certain procedure to be adopted, the best thing would be to bring it under the Standing Orders and not make a personal appeal to this or that member. It does occur to me that the Standing Orders should be elaborated from time to time in the light of actual experience."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 14th November 1922.

L. D. SWAMI KANNU,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

18th November 1922]

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide page 527 supra.]

Proceedings of the Eighth Meeting for 1922-23 of the Standing Finance Committee of the Madras Legislative Council held at Fort St. George at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 14th September 1922.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER, K.C.S.I. (Chairman).
 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR Avargal.
 " O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
 " A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR Avargal.
 Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB.
 Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN.
 Mr. A. M. MACDOUGALL.
 " W. ALEXANDER.

[Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR did not attend.]

Read scheme for the reorganization of the staff of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy.

I. BACTERIOLOGICAL SECTION.

(a) *Gazetted staff.*—The existing staff is—

One civil surgeon on Rs. 500—50—900 with duty allowance of Rs. 150.

Two civil assistant surgeons on Rs. 200—15—350—20—450 with duty allowance of Rs. 150 for senior and Rs. 100 for junior officers.

The Committee decided by a majority to recommend the increase of the staff to—

One civil surgeon on Rs. 500—50—900 with duty allowance of Rs. 150.

*Four civil assistant surgeons on Rs. 200—450 with duty allowances of Rs. 150 for one and Rs. 100 for the other three.

(b) *Non-gazetted staff.*—The present staff is—

One sub-assistant surgeon on Rs. 75—5—175.

Duty allowance Rs. 30.

House-rent allowance Rs. 9.

It was decided unanimously that the pay of this sub-assistant surgeon should be increased to Rs. 125—10—245 without any duty allowance, the sub-assistant surgeon being prohibited from taking private practice.

(c) *Chemical Assistant.*—At present there is one junior assistant on Rs. 180—10—290 with temporary addition.

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It was decided to recommend that his pay be increased to Rs. 200—15—350—20—450.

(d) *Bacteriological Assistant*.—At present there is one junior assistant on Rs. 65—88, including temporary allowance plus a personal allowance of Rs. 30.

In view of the special qualifications required and of the special ability of the present incumbent, it was decided to recommend that the pay of the post should be Rs. 200—15—350—20—450, the present incumbent being paid Rs. 175 for the first year before he starts in the time-scale.

(e) *Junior Chemical and Bacteriological Assistants*.—These do not exist at present.

It was decided to recommend one junior Chemical Assistant and one junior Bacteriological Assistant, both on Rs. 100—100—10—200.

(f) *Laboratory Assistants*.—At present there are one Serum Assistant on Rs. 40—65, one Sub-Assistant on Rs. 30—40 and three Sample takers on Rs. 35—52.

The Committee recommended that there should be in future three Sub-Assistants on Rs. 50—5—100 and three Sample takers on Rs. 40—40—1½—55—1—65.

(g) *Laboratory attendants*.—The present scale is—

						RS.
4	Supervisors	..	..	..	..	22½—35
3	Do.	(temporary)	..	..	..	22½—35
1	Chemical attendant	(senior)	..	..	..	22½—30
1	Do.	(junior)	..	..	..	22—22½
1	Vaccine attendant	..	..	..	..	20—1—35
5	Peons	..	..	..	..	13
2	Do.	(temporary)	..	..	..	12
5	Attenders (temporary)	{ 2	..	..	..	22½—35
		3	..	..	..	15—22½

22

The Committee recommended that the new staff should consist of—

						RS.
7	Laboratory attendants, first grade	30—2—50
9	Do. do. second grade	20—1—30
8	Do. peons	12—1—18

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(h) For the Director's and Assistant Director's laboratory, at present there is no staff.

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The Committee recommended four attendants—

							RS.
One attendant	30—2—50	
Do.	20—1—30	
Two attendants	..	..	..	..	..	12—1—18	

(i) *Photographer*.—The Committee accepted the increase already made in the pay of the photographer from Rs. 50—5—100 to Rs. 75—5—100.

II. VACCINE SECTION.

The present staff is—

				RS.
5 Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination	{	3	..	110—5/2—120
		2	..	60—3—105
5 Shed-keepers on Rs. 22½—30.				

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10
—

Instead of these, the Committee recommended—

				RS.
1 Senior Assistant	150—10—250
2 Junior Assistants	..	..	..	80—5—150
4 Laboratory attendants	..	..	35—35—1½—50—1—60	
4 Laboratory attendants	20—1—35	
4 Do.	12—1—18	
3 Assistant Overseers	35—35—1½—50—1—60	

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18
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III. GENERAL.

The present staff consists of—

One Overseer on Rs. 68½—99¾ (including temporary addition) with a personal allowance of Rs. 25—5—50, his present pay being Rs. 139.

One Assistant Overseer on Rs. 35—45½.

One Senior Mechanic on Rs. 125—5—175.

One Junior do. Rs. 58—94.

It was decided by a majority to recommend a pay of Rs. 100—5—150 for the Overseer, the existing personal allowance of Rs. 25—5—50 being continued to the present incumbent. The Committee decided unanimously to recommend that the pay of the Assistant Overseer should be increased to Rs. 35—35—1½—50—1—60, that of the senior Mechanic to remain as at present, and that of the junior Mechanic to be increased to Rs. 60—5—100.

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IV. OFFICE.

The office staff at present consists of—

					RS.
1 Manager on	125—5—150
1 Accountant on	80—4—120
5 Clerks { 1 on	..	..	..	..	60—4—80
4 on					
2 Typists on	..	..	..	..	35—60
1 Muchi on	..	..	..	..	35—60
6 Peons { 4 on	..	..	..	..	17
2 on					
					14
					13

—
16

The Committee decided by a majority to sanction the following staff :—

					RS.
1 Manager on	..	..	..	..	200—10—250
1 Senior Accountant on	..	..	..	..	125—5—150
1 Assistant Accountant on	..	..	..	..	35—35—1½—50—1—60
1 Clerk on	..	..	..	..	80—4—120
2 Clerks on	60—4—80
2 Clerks on	35—60
2 Typists on	35—60
1 Muchi on	20—1—35
6 Peons on	12—1—18

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17

V. LIBRARY.

It was decided to recommend the appointment of a librarian on Rs. 35—60.

VI. TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

At present there is no attender. The Committee decided to recommend the appointment of two attenders on Rs. 20—1—35.

VII. PACKING SECTION.

The present staff consists of—

					RS.
One clerk	..	..	..	..	35—60
One clerk (temporary)	..	..	..	..	25—2—35
One attender	..	..	..	..	..

The Committee would recommend the following scale of pay :—

					RS.
Two clerks	35—60
One attender	20—1—35
Two peons	12—1—18

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VIII. MENIALS.

At present there are 20 calf watchmen on Rs. 12 and two watchmen on Rs. 12.

It was decided to recommend—

	RS.
Eighteen calf watchmen	12
Four head watchmen	14

IX. MOBILE UNITS.

The Committee decided to recommend the constitution of one Mobile unit to consist of—

One Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 200—450 with the usual bacteriological allowance of Rs. 100 to a Junior Assistant Surgeon and Rs. 150 to a Senior Assistant Surgeon.

	RS.
Two laboratory attenders on	20—1—35
One peon on	12—1—18
One sweeper on	12

It was also recommended that provision should be made for travelling allowance to the extent of Rs. 1,500 per annum and contingencies to the extent of Rs. 1,500 per annum.

X. BACTERIOLOGICAL ALLOWANCES.

On the general question of bacteriological allowances the Committee recommended unanimously that the existing allowances be continued to officers already in employment and by a majority decided that they should be continued to newly-recruited officers. This decision to be read as part of this Committee's findings on the general reference.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
16th September 1922.

C. G. TODHUNTER.

Proceedings of the Ninth Meeting for 1922–23 of the Standing Finance Committee of the Madras Legislative Council held at Fort St. George on Thursday, the 26th October 1922.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER, K.C.S.I. (Chairman).
 M.R. Ry. Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR Avargal.
 " O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
 " A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR Avargal.
 Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIE.
 Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN.
 M.R. Ry. Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
 Mr. A. M. MACDOUGALL.
 Mr. W. ALEXANDER.

[13th November 1922]

GENERAL.

Read report of the Board of Revenue pointing out that it is not feasible to carry out the suggestion made by the Finance Committee at its meeting held on the 25th August that the higher rates of daily allowance and mileage sanctioned for journeys in the Nilgiri district should be limited to journeys to the more remote parts of the district.

The Committee accept the view of the Board of Revenue that no discrimination is possible.

2. *Read* scheme for additional teaching staff in the Police Central Recruits' School.

The Committee recommend the acceptance of the scheme, but do not regard it as one of immediate urgency.

3. The Committee recommend the following proposals for supplementary demands:—

	RS.
(a) '22. General Administration'—Temporary staff for reconstruction work in the Malabar district	19,820
(b) '24. Administration of Justice'—Duty allowances to the Deputy Magistrates trying cases arising out of the Mappilla rebellion	3,600
(c) '47. Miscellaneous—Publicity Board'—Increased expenditure under postage and telegram charges	5,000

4. The item relating to the supplementary demand under '25. Jails and Convict Settlements' to meet increased charges chiefly on account of Mappilla prisoners was postponed for consideration at the meeting to be held on Monday, the 30th October 1922.

5. The following papers were placed on the table:—

(a) G.O. No. 2474, Law (General), dated 9th October 1922, sanctioning the permanent addition of four Sub-Judges and nine District Munsifs to the cadre of Provincial Civil Service (Judicial Branch).

(b) Reappropriation from the lump provision under '31. Education'.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
26th October 1922.

C. G. TODHUNTER.

13th November 1922]

Proceedings of the Tenth Meeting for 1922-23 of the Standing Finance Committee of the Madras Legislative Council held at Fort St. George on Monday, the 30th October 1922.

PRESENT :

- (1) The Hon'ble Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER, K.C.S.I. (Chairman).
- (2) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR Avargal.
- (3) " O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
- (4) " A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR Avargal.
- (5) Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB.
- (6) Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN.
- (7) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
- (8) Mr. W. ALEXANDER.
(Mr. MACDOUGALL did not attend.)

Read note relating to the reorganization of the gazetted staff of the Survey Department.

The proposals made by the Revenue Department were—

(1) Junior scale of pay : Rs. 300—40—500—50—850 :
 (2) Senior scale of pay for officers in charge of Parties and of Central Office : Rs. 400—40—600—50—950, the existing party allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem being discontinued ;
 (3) two selection posts on Rs. 1,000—100—1,200 ;
 (4) the Director of Survey to be paid Rs. 1,500—100—2,000 ;
 (5) the existing personal allowance to Messrs. Gompertz, Bateman, Johnston and Firth to continue.

The Committee made the following recommendations :—

(a) The pay of the department should be the same as that of the Provincial Civil Service, viz., Rs. 300—40—500—50—850.

(b) The party allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem should be continued in preference to the plan of fixing a senior scale of pay.

(c) The officer in charge of the Central Survey office should be given a party allowance and no Presidency allowance.

(d) The Assistant in the Central office should be given a Presidency allowance under the Presidency allowance scheme hereafter to be fixed.

(e) The pay of the Director should be fixed at Rs. 1,500—100—1,800, instead of Rs. 1,500—100—2,000.

(f) The existing personal allowance to Messrs. Gompertz, Bateman, Johnston and Firth should be continued.

2. *Read* scheme relating to the grant of special pay of Rs. 250 to the Director of Industries for doing the duties of the Director of Fisheries as a temporary measure.

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The majority of the Committee recommended that one of the Assistant Directors of Fisheries be placed in charge of the Fisheries Department with an allowance of Rs. 100 a month.

3. *Read* scheme for the grant of a 50 per cent increase of pay to mufassal clerks transferred to Madras City offices under the exchange system.

The majority of the Committee recommended the acceptance of the proposal subject to a maximum allowance of Rs. 40.

4. *Read* scheme for the advance by Government of a loan of about 2 lakhs to enable certain Kallar co-operative societies in the Usilampatti area of the Kallarnad to pay off their debts to the Central Bank at Madura.

The Committee recommended the acceptance of the proposal.

5. *Read* scheme for the engagement of a master-fisherman in the Fisheries Department for the purpose of introducing improved methods of deep-sea fishing.

The Committee recommended the acceptance of the proposal on the understanding that the Marine Assistant's place is to be left vacant.

6. *Read* scheme for the re-engining and overhauling of the motor launch *Sutherland*.

The Committee recommended the acceptance of the proposal.

7. *Read* scheme for the employment of five additional demonstration maistris in the Agricultural Department.

The Committee recommended the acceptance of the proposal.

8. *Read* scheme for the purchase of the building in which the veterinary hospital at Coonoor is located.

The Committee recommended the acceptance of the proposal.

9. *Read* scheme for the construction of certain new buildings at the Madras Veterinary College.

The Committee recommended the acceptance of the proposal only in respect of two items, viz., the enlarged operation shed and the dissecting room.

10. *Read* scheme for the provision of quarters for the staff at the potato farm at Nanjanad.

The Committee recommended the acceptance of the proposal.

11. The Committee considered that the following schemes are not of immediate urgency:—

(a) Grant of Veterinary State scholarships in 1923.

(b) Construction of permanent buildings for five veterinary institutions in 1923–24.

(c) Construction of quarters for the staff at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

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12. The Committee recommended the following proposals for supplementary demands :—

		RS.
(i) 8. FOREST—For the Russellkonda Saw-mill .. ..	..	40,000
(ii) 22. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—On account of the increase of pay for the Assistant Secretary in the Law Department .. ..	..	1,095
(iii) 47. MISCELLANEOUS—On account of allowance to cholera parties on special duty during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales .. .. ..	..	1,500

13. The item relating to the supplementary demand of 4.22 lakhs under "25. Jails and Convict Settlements" to meet increased charges chiefly on account of Mappilla prisoners was discussed at length. The Committee asked for further details and the item was postponed for consideration at the meeting to be held on Saturday the 11th November 1922.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
1st November 1922.

C. G. TODHUNTER.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide page 527 supra.]

Note on Survey Department.

Madras is the only province in which revenue surveys have been made on professional lines if the period 1890—1900 be excepted. In other provinces the chief aim of revenue surveys was merely to determine the area of revenue holdings approximately. About the end of 1890 the

Revenue surveys in Madras and in other parts of India compared. Revenue surveys in Madras should not be made cheaper, and the Superintendent of Survey made a tour in other parts of India to examine the methods there. As a consequence, surveys on the lines followed in other provinces were commenced, and the initial survey of the districts of Malabar, South Kanara, portions of Anantapur and the resurvey of Trichinopoly were conducted on what was called the block map system. Later, the districts of Kistna, Gōdāvari, Salem and part of Guntūr were resurveyed under a modification of this system.

2. In these surveys accuracy was sacrificed to cheapness and they have been found useless for the purpose of revenue administration. These surveys cannot be maintained nor can they be restored. A fresh survey has been declared necessary

Accuracy in surveys
sacrificed to cheap-
ness

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and has been made in part of this area at greater expense than would have been incurred had an accurate resurvey been made in the first instance and the framework of the initial survey been preserved.

3. Thus the work of about a decade (1890—1900) has been a costly failure due to a pennywise policy.

A costly failure: From 1901 onwards better counsels have need for accuracy prevailed and the current systems of survey established. and resurvey are, it is believed, as efficient and economical as it is possible to make them.

Purpose of revenue surveys in Madras.

4. The following results are obtained :—

(1) A framework of theodolite survey which, with a little care, is permanent, and which, if not actively interfered with, can be restored at a small cost at intervals of, say, 30 years.

(2) The production of a village map showing boundaries of Description and use all survey fields plotted to scale, the most of records prepared. important topographical details and the area of the village.

(3) A field measurement atlas containing a plan of each survey field with its subdivisions, on a scale sufficiently large to show all measurements and the area of the field and of its subdivisions.

(4) A register giving the name of the owner and occupier of each revenue field, the nature of the land, tenure, class of soil, source of irrigation and assessment.

In most districts granite stones have been fixed at bends on survey field boundaries; in a few taluks surveyed since 1919 stones were planted only at trijunctions of survey fields, and larger granite stones mark each theodolite survey point.

5. Such a survey is permanent. Even should a river burst its

An accurate survey banks and sweep away houses, roads, and is a permanent asset. all land marks over a wide area, the survey could be reproduced correctly and all boundaries restored. It will suffice for the purposes of revenue administration for many years and can be brought up to date at any

Benefits to land-holders. time for a trifling cost. A ryot can obtain a plan of his holding, however insignificant, showing all measurements and the area for from one anna to four annas. A buyer of land can thus ascertain its boundaries and area with certainty and obtain information to guard against encroachment by his neighbour. Land needed for acquisition proceedings can be cheaply and readily mapped and the

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existing maps altered. *But to obtain these benefits, an accurate survey is needed in the first instance.*

6. Let us now discuss briefly the revenue surveys of other Presidencies.

Revenue surveys in other Presidencies discussed. No complete record of measurement available in any case and none at all in some.

measures lines across

How the village map is prepared.

No record is kept of these measurements, and it is evident that the chance of mistakes is very large. No stone demarcation is made of field points. It is impossible to check the plotting of the map in office or to fix any field boundary accurately later on. In the Punjab the maps show the measurements of field boundaries, but no interior measurements to fix them, and in Bombay there is a field book containing a record of measurement, but not to scale. In the United Provinces, Bengal, Orissa and Bihar there is no record of field measurement at all. It is thus evident that in Madras the system of revenue survey is immeasurably better than elsewhere.

7. Unfortunately

Previous inquiries as to the necessity for elaborate surveys in Madras answered in the affirmative.

C.I.E., Survey of India, in 1912 and another in 1914-15 by a committee consisting of a senior civilian from the Punjab, another from Madras and the Directors of Land Records and Survey. Lt.-Col. Crichton was at the time Director of Surveys, Bengal, and may naturally be supposed to have had a bias in favour of his own system. However, he declared the Madras system admirable and recommended its continuance. The committee that conducted the second inquiry were unanimous in reporting that the system followed in Madras was not too elaborate and advised no change, save a reduction in stone demarcation. Even this last recommendation was against the whole weight of the evidence of non-official witnesses.

the methods of the surveys in Madras are not understood outside it, and the Government of India have from time to time asked for an inquiry whether such an accurate survey was necessary. The result has always been a reply in the affirmative. The two most recent inquiries were conducted, one by Lt.-Col. Crichton,

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8. Although revenue surveys in Madras are so much more accurate, detailed and elaborate than those surveys in Madras elsewhere, *their cost is in no way proportionate to their superiority over other revenue surveys.*

Lt.-Col. Crichton gave the rate per square mile in 1912 for the revenue surveys of Bengal, and it was found that those of Madras cost about one anna more per acre.

9. A specimen of a village map from Bengal is enclosed and may be compared with the second enclosure, a village map of this Presidency. An extract from an atlas of field plans of Madras is also enclosed. None such is available in any other

Specimens of village maps, Bengal and Madras, compared. Presidency. Since Mr. Hatchell became Director, the Madras Survey Department has aimed at restoring the initial surveys of the

Aims of the Madras Survey Department. Presidency in the light of modern methods and producing a survey, the framework of which will last for generations. The programme of

surveys enclosed shows when this work will be completed. Thereafter, periodical resurveys will be required to keep the work up to date, owing to the frequency of change of ownership and subdivision of properties, but such surveys will cost little in comparison with those now in progress as the framework is being made so permanent. *In brief, the greater part of the Madras Presidency possesses a revenue survey immeasurably superior to those of other parts of India and costing very little more. It has been shown on page 585 above how costly was the experiment of cheap surveys conducted between 1890—1900.*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

TENTATIVE LIST OF SUGGESTIONS FOR SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

PRESENT METHOD OF SURVEY.

Practically all surveys now being taken up by the regular survey parties are resurveys necessitated by the unsatisfactory nature of the surveys and resurveys made between 1890 and 1900.

2. The unit for survey is the revenue village. The first and essential preliminary operation is the demarcation of the boundaries of the village and of the khandams of from 150 to 200 acres in extent into which the village is divided. These boundaries are surveyed with theodolite and chain, the survey is connected and harmonized with the G.T. stations of the Survey of India, and

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traverse are set up and plotted to scale $16''=1$ mile. The skeleton A plots thus prepared are the frame work on which the village map is built.

3. Next comes the demarcation of the holdings in the village khandam by khandam. In this process, existing boundaries are accepted as a rule, no attempt being made, except in cases of dispute, to relay boundaries of previous surveys as they may have shifted or been obliterated owing to changes in occupation, etc.

4. When work within a khandam is started, a sketch thereof is prepared showing all the holdings in it, and these are formed into compact groups—called survey fields—each containing about 10 acres in dry and 5 acres in wet. The included holdings (if more than one) in each survey field are mapped as subdivisions. The points in the sketch where three or more survey fields meet are noted as trijunction points and are demarcated with stones. Other points which, according to existing orders, are similarly permanently demarcated are—

- (1) theodolite stations;
- (2) bends on poramboke survey fields and subdivisions and on the village boundaries; and
- (3) ends of diagonal lines (see *infra*) not coincident with trijunction points.

When these trijunction points have been demarcated the lines forming the boundaries of survey fields and of subdivisions are measured. The survey is with the ordinary familiar chain and cross staff. Diagonal lines are also measured between trijunction points so as to form a net work of triangles over the khandam and the bend points on the boundaries offsetted. This provides a check on the correctness of the distances of the field and subdivision boundary lines, and between the trijunction points. Field maps are then plotted on the scale of $40''=1$ mile, showing all measurements. Lines called *purtal* lines are then measured between theodolite stations on khandam and village boundaries, and on these offsets are taken to trijunction points within 5 chains' distance. This provides a series of bases for plotting the survey fields in the skeleton of the village map referred to at A *supra*. The surveyor's work is inspected and revised if not found good.

5. While survey is in progress complaints of wrong demarcation which may be preferred under section 11 (2) of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act IV of 1897, are inquired into and disposed of. Appeals against such orders may be preferred, under section 12 (1) (a) of the Act, to a higher officer against whose appellate decision an appeal may be made to a Civil Court if preferred within a year of

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the receipt of the order. The above is briefly the course of operations in the field. At the same time in the Trichinopoly district the surveyors prepare a book known as the land register.

In this they show, for each holding—

- (1) the survey and subdivision number assigned to it in the former survey;
- (2) its survey number and subdivisions according to the existing survey;
- (3) the class and sort of soil and whether wet or dry;
- (4) the rate of assessment per acre;
- (5) area;
- (6) actual assessment;
- (7) the name of the pattadar according to the existing revenue accounts.

The above entries (3) to (7) are filled in from the accounts with the karnam.

Next come spaces for an exactly similar set of entries to show the same particulars as they will be after the resurvey and resettlement are complete.

Of these spaces the surveyors fill up only that intended for the name of the pattadar, and the name they enter is that of the enjoyer as found by a very summary and casual questioning of any village officer or village servant or ryot or anybody who pretends to know anything about it.

On the completion of this stage of their work the survey send to the special staff the following records:—

- (i) A khandam location sketch showing the boundaries of holdings according to the limits existing on the ground.
- (ii) Field maps in which the measurements of the holdings as marked in the eye-sketches are shown.
- (iii) The rough land register referred to above.
- (iv) A rough area list showing the unchecked areas of the survey numbers and subdivisions as found by the field-surveyors.

The special staff in the Trichinopoly district have two main functions—

- (1) The revision of the revenue registry of holdings and the bringing of it up to date.
- (2) What is known as miscellaneous accounts inspection.

When revising the revenue registry, the special staff make use of the entry by the survey in the land register as to the name of the enjoyer of each holding. The correctness of this entry has to be verified. An enjoyer may be legally in possession and still be a

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lessee of a mortgagee and not entitled to the patta. The name may be entirely wrong. If the name of the enjoyer is correct but is found to be that of a different man from the man registered as pattadar in the latest revenue (karnam's) account, then the special staff has to examine his title, verify his sale-deeds or obtain the written consent of the registered pattadar or verify long enjoyment for over the statutory period or whatever may be necessary.

Under the heading miscellaneous accounts inspection are grouped many duties.

The special staff has to verify the correctness of the demarcation by the survey of the boundaries of all Government property (whatever department may be in actual charge of it).

If they find that Government land classed as poramboke and reserved is not required by Government, they transfer it to assessed waste and render it available for assignment to cultivating ryots. Where assessed waste lands have been cultivated without objection (on what is known as a sivojama tenure) the special staff are empowered under a summary procedure to assign the lands on patta to the occupier. The special staff examine the boundaries of registered wet ayacuts. If any registered dry lands require to be transferred to wet, they attend to it and vice versa.

If ayacuts under different sources should touch one another, the boundary between them is checked and if any change of source is required it is made. If any tanks are found to exist for whose construction no proper authority is forthcoming, the circumstances are investigated and the matter is reported for orders. Inam lands are verified to see that the area of land exempt from Government assessment has not increased.

When the revenue on lands has been alienated on condition that they should be used for a specific purpose, it is examined whether the purpose is being fulfilled.

The correctness of any money-rate of assessment imposed by the Revenue Department has to be verified.

They also examine any discrepancies noticed in the survey records.

The inquiries and inspection necessary for the revision of registry and for the disposal of these miscellaneous items are all done together by the special staff.

When the special staff inspection is complete, the records are returned to the Survey with a list of cases (and the necessary sketches) in which alterations of the survey boundaries have been found necessary.

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FURTHER WORK BY THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

These supplemental subdivisions or alterations are attended to, and the Survey department goes on with other *survey* processes to get the record of measurement out in its more or less final form.

Briefly, the fields are plotted in the skeleton of the village map, field areas computed from the map and from the field measurement books, the two sets of areas compared and recomputation done in cases of discrepancies. The area of the village by fields is thus found and compared with the area obtained from the theodolite traverses. The source of any difference is traced and the true area of fields and subdivisions entered in the atlas of field maps which are returned to the Special Staff office bound up together into the volumes which form the ordinary field-measurement book.

SPECIAL STAFF.

With the return of the survey records with the supplemental subdivisions asked for during miscellaneous accounts inspection, duly measured up, the Special Staff office are able to correct the land register up to date embodying all changes of registry and all changes in miscellaneous matters that have been ordered by the special staff field party.

The correction of the land register being complete, the next thing is to collect up into single pattas all the lands owned by the different pattadars in the village. This is done and these pattas (rough pattas) are issued in the village. In the rough patta the ryots are told if they have any grievances connected with their pattas to attend at a certain place (to be named which will be either in the village or within five miles of it) on a certain date when a gazetted officer of the Settlement Party and the village officers will be present with the records to hear and dispose of all objections. On these occasions the procedure is summary and no adjournments are granted. On completion of the objection hearing, any necessary further inspection is done, any consequent supplemental subdivisions are measured and the land register is finally corrected.

The land register omitting certain entries referring only to the previous survey and settlement is fair-copied out to form the Karnam's Fair Adangal and the various fields held by each pattadar according to the adangal are collected up together to form a separate account for each pattadar. The volume in which this is written is the Fair Chitta, and the pattas finally issued to ryots by the Revenue department are only copies of the entries relating to individual pattadars as found in the Fair Chitta. The above represents the procedure followed in taluks where a resurvey is carried out and

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revenue registry is revised without any considerations of the closing of the period of a settlement and of alterations that may have to be made consequent upon Government orders varying the rates of assessment.

When fixing the amount of kist to be collected from a ryot, two things have to be known —

(a) the areas of his different fields, and

(b) the rate per acre of assessment that is to be levied upon the different fields.

The areas of the fields are fixed by the survey.

The rates of assessment per acre are liable to be altered owing to changes taking place on the ground which have no connexion with re-settlement.

Water-supply may improve and dry fields come under wet cultivation. A tank may be irreparably breached so that its ayaicut can yield only dry crops.

Such changes are made by the special staff.

There remain changes in the rates of assessment owing to Government, so to speak making fresh terms in their contracts over land revenue with the ryots for the ensuing period of 30 years of the new Settlement.

The fixing of the new rates is the primary work of the Settlement staff.

The resurvey and the revision of registry and the miscellaneous accounts inspection are generally carried out just before a resettlement as a matter of convenience.

When one alters the amounts of assessment it is only a matter of justice that each ryot should be furnished with a statement showing the amount to be paid by him in future.

As it is particularly necessary, at the time of a resettlement in order to be able to give the ryots accurate information, it is at this time that is done the periodical overhauling or spring-cleaning of the revenue accounts caused by the inability of the Revenue department or Maintenance department to keep the accounts up to date.

SURVEY AGAIN.

On completion of the resettlement work a notice is sent to each pattadar by the Survey officer showing the survey and subdivision numbers registered in his name and their areas inviting the submission of any complaint he may have against survey within three months of the receipt of the notice.

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The difference between the surveys made in the Madras Presidency and those in other parts of India is, speaking generally, that in Madras any ryot can question the correctness of survey demarcation while it is in progress and for three months after he has received a notice stating exactly what is registered in his name. He can obtain a plan to scale of any of his holdings, for four annas, showing all measurements, and is thereby safeguarded against encroachment as any point can be relaid at any time. Outside the Madras Presidency the village map is generally the only map available. It is drawn in field, no record of measurements being kept, and boundaries of fields shown on it cannot be laid out correctly on the ground.

RESETTLEMENT WORK PROPER.

In order to fix dry rates, soils are divided up into main classes as follows :—

Black clay, black loam, red sand and red loam, etc.

Then again each class is subdivided into sorts as

- best black clay,
- good black clay,
- ordinary black clay,
- poor black clay,
- worst black clay.

At the original settlements crop experiments were made on these sorts of soil to determine what outturn of a standard good grain that particular sort of soil would yield and also to determine the costs of cultivation that would be incurred in obtaining that outturn. The Government demand, it was laid down, should not exceed half the net outturn, i.e., half the price of the crop minus the cost of raising it.

Certain deductions were again allowed for unprofitable areas and so the standard rates for dry crops were arrived at. By standard rates are meant the rates in areas where communications are good and the cost of getting the crops to market is small.

In other areas communications are not so good, and in still others, villages may be extremely remote from markets and the cost of cartage to a market may be large.

To allow for this, the standard rates arrived at as above are imposed on villages where communications are good, and these villages are placed in the first group; villages where communications are inferior are placed in a second group in which rates somewhat less than the standard rates are levied. Still worse village are placed in a third group.

Thus dry rates are fixed.

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As regards wet rates again soils are divided out into classes and sorts as for dry lands.

But the yield of the crops is determined practically as much by the quality of the water-supply as by the quality of the soil.

Consequently sources are divided up into classes.

According to modern practice the number of these classes is five—

First	class sources are exceptionally good.
Second	yield a supply for eight months and over.
Third	for five months and less than eight months.
Fourth	for three months and less than five months.
Fifth	for less than three months.

Then again crop experiments have been made to determine the outturns and cultivation on soils of the various classes and sorts accordingly as they are served by irrigation sources of the first, second, third, fourth or fifth classes.

Again the Government demand is not to exceed half the net outturn.

At a resettlement normally no attempt is made to calculate grain outturns afresh.

One would not expect that soils had altered in their classes and sorts unless a new irrigation system or something had been altering the face of the country. Normally one's expectations would be justified but unfortunately some old settlements were either done when settlement procedure was still in its infancy and very indefinite, or were done without the care that might have been expected. In some districts the soil classification requires a re-examination.

As regards the grouping of dry villages, the building of a railway, the making of new roads, and the opening of new markets may cause great changes in the cost of getting produce to market. The dry grouping requires examination.

As regards source classification, if sources were once classified correctly unless the water-supply was altered by some large improvement one would expect no change to be necessary.

Unfortunately, however, in the older settlements sources were assigned an average classification according to the area they happened to be in, i.e., in a fifth class source area every source from an anicut channel to a rain-fed tank half way up an hillside are termed fifth class sources.

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Consequently rates may bear very unequally, and rates for composition for a second crop may be in some cases absurdly low and in other cases impracticably high.

The source classification requires examination.

Then there comes the compilation of the various statistics and of the reports which have been prescribed in the Resettlement Manual from which one may judge whether the previous settlement has been a fair and equitable one, and whether it has tended to bear harshly on any particular tract.

By this time it will have been seen whether the frame work of the preceding settlement was sound and whether it is possible to fix the new rates for the coming settlement with reference to alterations in values alone or whether any alteration in the frame work is required first.

Once the soil and source classification and dry group is found to need no alteration or when any alterations required have been done, there remains only to fix the necessary alterations in the money rates.

For this are required particulars of the average prices of staple food-grains for the 20 non-famine years preceding the resettlement.

Alternately and preferably, where possible, when lands are leased out, and fetch their full economic rent, the net outturn from the land can be arrived at from the lease values.

For this purpose an examination of sale and lease deeds registered in Sub-Registrars' offices has to be made and statistics have to be compiled.

Economic enquiry.—In pursuance of a Legislative Council resolution in 1917, necessary instructions were issued to the Settlement Officers to examine the economic condition of a few families in a few villages of the area proposed to be settled. These enquiries are also made and the results reported.

With the materials obtained above, the Settlement Officer compiles a scheme report which is submitted for orders. On this report final orders as to any modification of the settlement frame work on which the rates are imposed are obtained, and final orders are passed as to the actual rates to be levied on each class and sort of soil according to its dry grouping or wet source classification.

Changes that may be necessary consequent on the above orders are made in the land register, rough pattas are issued, objections heard and fair accounts issued to the Revenue Department as described above.

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Introduction report.—On the conclusion of resettlement operations in a taluk, the Settlement Officer draws up and submits to the Board a report containing a brief account of the changes introduced at resettlement in the previously existing land revenue system and indicating clearly the financial and economic results of the resettlement.

QUESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

1. *What information should be maintained by Government as to holders of land and areas held by them?*—At present the basis of all the records kept by the Government in a village is the settlement register. This contains the following information:—

- (1) Survey number.
- (2) Subdivision letter.
- (3) Old survey number and letter, if any.
- (4) Government or inam.
- (5) Dry, wet, unassessed or poramboke.
- (6) Source of irrigation.
- (7) Single or double crop.
- (8) Class and sort of soil.
- (9) Taram.
- (10) Rate per acre.
- (11) Extent.
- (12) Assessment.
- (13) Remarks.

From this there is written year by year an account known as the adangal which contains the same information; but is or should be corrected from year to year in respect of the names of the holders of the various survey fields. The karnam is required to keep also an account showing how each field is cultivated in each month of the year; an account showing the lands which are cultivated but for which no patta is held by the ryots; an account showing the charges due for water other than those covered by the wet assessment; accounts showing other miscellaneous items of revenue. There is also a single village account which shows the fields contained in each patta held by each ryot. The settlement register on which these other accounts are based is prepared as shown by the note on the work of the special staff.

2. *Is it necessary to survey every revenue holding irrespective of the size or class of land (e.g., can limit be set)?*—At present every holding is not demarcated separately but holdings up to an extent of 5 acres in wet and 10 acres in dry are first clubbed and formed into a single survey field and surveyed and demarcated. In a survey

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field so formed each revenue field will form a subdivision if held by a separate individual. For practical purposes of account there is little difference between a survey field and a subdivision since each subdivision is separately shown in the settlement register and all the other accounts and all the details given in question 1 are maintained. But no stones are now placed for subdivisions. For the purpose of calculation of revenue it is not necessary to make all these subdivisions. If they were not made, the field would be shown in one joint patta under the names of all the persons holding portions of it. Under the Revenue Recovery Act each person whose name is shown in the patta would be a landholder and each one of them would be jointly and severally responsible for the payment of the land revenue due on the lands shown under the patta. In case of default it would be lawful for the Government to proceed against any one of these persons or against any portion of the land contained in the joint patta for the whole sum due. The advantage of the detailed survey is that each man has a separate patta for his separate portion of the survey field and is responsible only for the revenue on the portion which is his own private property.

3. *Should correct survey records be kept of every revenue holding?*—It has been pointed out in the course of inquiry by the Survey and Land Records Committee that the ryot who pays Government revenue demands in return a record of his holdings 'sufficiently minute to serve as an authoritative safeguard against encroachments by his neighbour'. The recommendation of the Committee was that a correct record of measurement should be maintained and the Government have accepted the recommendation. The records that are now maintained which are essential to ryots are (1) the field measurement book in which are given the correct record of measurement and the number of stones planted and (2) the village map. It is possible by means of these records to show the exact demarcation of each field in the village and to replace any stone which may have been missing or which may have been accidentally or unlawfully removed. Again, it is not necessary for the purpose of calculation of revenue that these accounts should be maintained. It would be sufficient for the Government to measure once for all the area to which each ryot is entitled and thereafter to collect the revenue from him, leaving him to protect his own boundary against encroachments by his neighbour or to get the exact line of demarcation laid down by a civil court in case it was not possible to determine it otherwise.

4. *To what extent should different holdings or different classes of land be demarcated?*—Previous to 1916 all bents of survey fields were demarcated. The Survey and Land Records Committee considered that so far as fields other than porambokes were concerned,

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it would be sufficient for administrative purposes to confine demarcation to field trijunctions and theodolite stations. Although most of the ryots examined by the Committee expressed a preference for the demarcation of bends of fields and bends of subdivisions, they were not prepared to meet the expense involved, and the Committee came to the conclusion that what the ryots required was only an authoritative record of measurement by means of which their boundaries could be shown them. The Board agreed with the view and also said that the ends of diagonal lines which do not coincide with field trijunctions or theodolite stations should also be demarcated. The Government accepted the recommendation.

It is a matter which the Committee may discuss how far it is necessary to place and maintain stones at all bends in the boundaries of patta fields. They serve the double purpose of showing the ryot where his property ends and where that of his neighbour begins and of facilitating the karnam's work of measuring up fresh subdivisions, etc., but it is a question partly of practical convenience and partly of expense to decide how many of such stones and at what points are necessary.

5. Should it be decided that some of the items of work now done in course of survey be eliminated, is it the opinion of the Conference that such work may be done if the ryot is willing to pay for it?

6. Can the process of survey or revision of adangals (or preparation of the survey records) be cheapened? And if so, can the members suggest any method?

7. Can the members suggest any method by which the process of resettlement of the assessment be cheapened?

Report of the Conference assembled to consider the question of Retrenchment in Survey and Settlement Departments.

A meeting of the Survey and Settlement Retrenchment Committee was held in the Committee Room of the Legislative Council at 12 noon on Friday, the 18th of August 1922, when the following members were present:—

1. The Hon'ble Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB, Kt., C.I.E., President.
2. Mr. G. F. PADDISON, I.C.S.
3. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S.
4. Mr. G. W. PRIESTLEY, I.C.S.
5. Mr. F. V. P. GOMPERTZ.
6. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib J. VENKATANARAYANA NAYUDU Garu.
7. " Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.

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8. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR Avargal.
 9. " Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI
 Avargal.

10. " Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU Garu.

11. " M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR Avargal.

12. QADIR NAWAZ KHAN SAHIB Bahadur.

Mr. E. W. LEGH, I.C.S., Revenue Secretary, was also present.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR Avargal was unable, owing to illness, to take part in the conference.

Notes prepared by the department giving details of—

- (1) the process of survey,
- (2) the work of the special staff, and
- (3) the Settlement department,

had been issued to the members in advance. The conference accordingly opened with the discussion of these notes. The President raised the main issue by asking the question whether any system could be devised which would give the essential information required and be cheaper than the present system.

Attention was then directed to the Survey Department. Mr. Ramachandra Rao asked whether it was essential to resurvey the areas surveyed under block-map system between the years 1892 to 1896. The defects of the block-map survey were pointed out. There being no theodolite basis for the field maps, it is impossible to check or locate errors discovered in the office and consequently the only way of preparing a village map under that system is by fitting the various blocks together with a pair of scissors.

It was accordingly decided that it was essential to resurvey these areas and the conference agreed that this resurvey must go on. It was noted from looking up the programme that this resurvey should be completed between the years 1933 to 1935.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao then asked whether the whole strength of the five parties would be maintained to that date. It was pointed out that there were permanent hands for only three parties in the superior grade and for two parties in the inferior grade and that supposing one of the five parties were reduced this would only mean a transfer of the permanent hands to the remaining parties which would occupy longer time to complete the resurvey than that fixed in the programme referred to above. There was therefore no financial gain in considering the reduction of the permanent staff until the work was completed.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao suggested that before any fresh area which had been surveyed on the block-map system was taken up for resurvey it should be examined to see whether such resurvey

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was necessary both in the interest of the administration and of the ryot. This was agreed to.

The committee then turned to the questions on the printed paper with the view to giving definite answers to them.

Question 1.—What information should be maintained by Government as to holders of land and areas held by them?

Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar asked whether the printing of the settlement register was necessary in view of the fact that it took about five years to print the register and make it available for the public, by which time the entries would have become antiquated. He suggested that the quinquennial adangals might be maintained in the taluk office in its stead, and certified copies be granted to the parties concerned.

Mr. Paddison pointed out that while there were elaborate checks in the preparation of the settlement register, there would be none in respect of the adangals.

The President said that the course suggested would be tinkering with the results of a settlement arrived at after great trouble and expense.

It was not thought possible to dispense with any of the information at present maintained.

The conference expressed a desire to restore the name of the pattadar in the settlement register. It was pointed out that this had been omitted on grounds of economy. The conference considered this to be a bad economy and held that the retention of the name was of some use as it frequently facilitated the settlement of disputes in later years.

Question 2.—Is it necessary to survey every revenue holding irrespective of the size or class of land (e.g., can limit be set)?

The discussion centred round the question of the necessity for demarcating every revenue holding and every bend in the boundaries of such holding. After the details of the present system had been discussed at some length the committee expressed itself satisfied with the present arrangements.

Mr. Sivagnanam Pillai however raised the question whether there should be a limit of 50 cents for wet and 2 acres for dry below which no subdivision should be made. It was pointed out that this matter had been before the Government on previous occasions and that it required legislation. The President agreed to consider the matter.

Incidentally it was suggested by Mr. Ramachandra Rao that poramboke should be demarcated by fixed marks in cement or brick work. A rough calculation of the cost of such demarcation showed that on the ground of expense this would be impossible. It was calculated that the cost would be about Rs. 2-8-0 a stone

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and supposing there were 150 stones per village for 22,500 villages the cost would be 84 lakhs.

Question 3.—Should correct survey records be kept of every revenue holding?

A suggestion was made by Mr. Seturatnam Ayyar that khandam maps containing all the details now given in the field map would be cheaper than individual field maps. Mr. Gompertz pointed out that the maps would have to be of considerable size if the details were to be printed in them and would be rather unwieldy. He also pointed out that the field maps would have to be prepared in order to prepare khandam maps. There would therefore be no saving of expense. Finally it was pointed out that the field maps are not now printed and accordingly there was not any real saving to be made in this way. The committee thereupon resolved that the records now maintained should be continued.

Question 4.—To what extent should different holdings or different classes of land be demarcated?

The committee expressed itself in favour of demarcating the bends of survey fields if financial consideration would permit; but agreed that they were not prepared to recommend expenditure of money on additional demarcation and resolved that the present arrangement should continue.

Question 5.—Should it be decided that some of the items of work now done in the course of survey be eliminated, is it the opinion of the conference that such works may be done if the ryot is willing to pay for it?

The conference agreed that subdivision made at the request of ryots after survey or between surveys might be charged to the ryot provided that the cost of such subdivision was moderate.

Question 6.—Can the process of survey or revision of adangals (or preparation of the survey records) be cheapened? And if so, can the members suggest any method?

Mr. Ramachandra Rao inquired what provision was now made for the maintenance and upkeep of the records once prepared. Here, the President pointed out that this was the purpose for which the Land Records department had been instituted and that owing to the resolution of the Legislative Council they were now left only with the Revenue Inspector who had been employed for the purpose of land records, that several other provinces in India had Land Records Department for this special purpose; but that under the present conditions there was no agency left for the maintenance of land records other than the Revenue Department. The conference were unable to suggest any method for cheapening the processes of survey or revision of adangals.

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Question 7.—Can the members suggest any method by which the process of resettlement of the assessment be cheapened?

Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu asked whether a special staff was necessary at the time of resettlement and this aspect of the case was fully discussed.

Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu then expressed the opinion that the special staff was unnecessary. The President replied that no doubt at the first blush it appeared that the special staff was an unnecessary appendage to every settlement party. But whatever might be the condition of affairs in the future, at any rate in the past it was impossible to bring revenue registers up to date without the special staff. Now that they were going to secure correct records from the Survey Department and now that the resettlements were expected to bring all the revenue registers up to date, he was hoping to issue orders that in the future it should be recognized that a special staff would not, as a matter of course, be an appendage to every settlement party.

To the inquiry of Mr. Ramachandra Rao as regards other retrenchment proposals, the President replied that so far as the resettlements were concerned he summoned to his aid a special conference about the 14th May.

As a result, the compilation and publication of a large number of statements were done away with. The future Settlement officers would not collect all the minute details which their predecessors had been collecting. The conclusions of the conference were embodied in G.Os. No. 1178, dated 24th June 1922, No. 989, dated 1st June 1922, and No. 1181, dated 28th June 1922. These three Government Orders were issued as a result of the above conference. The President then asked the committee what other suggestions they offered for simplifying the course of resettlement, besides the statistical portions of the settlement reports.

Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu then said that he did not see the necessity of such a large establishment and their going on with reclassification, etc. The President explained that they had already given up the reclassification of soils and water sources, the re-examination of yield from land, recalculation of cultivation expenses, etc. The Special Settlement Officer was now expected to scrutinize carefully the previous settlement operations with reference to the report in his hands. If, on inspection of the district, he was satisfied that the frame work of the original resettlement could be absolutely relied upon, he would not start inquiries as to whether the reclassification or other original work of the previous settlements were correct or not. An economic inquiry now loomed as a very large question. In pursuance of a

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resolution passed in the Legislative Council orders were issued to Settlement officers that it was very essential to find out in the first instance the economic condition of the district to be resettled.

Mr. Krishnan Nayar interposed saying that in connexion with the Resettlement Bill they considered various suggestions for conducting resettlements. Provided other things were there, it was merely a percentage enhancement and the application of a commutation rate.

The President continuing said that the prices of the previous 20 non-famine years were taken and a commutation rate arrived at and a percentage enhancement was fixed. In some places there would be circumstances justifying levelling up of inequitable assessments as in the Trichinopoly district. A Settlement officer would have to see how the previous settlement affected the people of a district and what the economic condition of the ryots was; whether the people had become richer or poorer, whether the lands had increased or decreased in value, whether particular sources had ceased to exist. He should also see whether any large irrigation works had been constructed and whether conditions had now changed. But under normal conditions the resettlement would be nothing more than a percentage enhancement. The President then explained the necessity for the special staff and the five parties now working out of which the permanent staff bore a small proportion, the rest being temporary added to or reduced to from time to time according to necessity.

Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu then said that he simply wanted to know if there could be any reduction possible but after the explanation of the President he dropped the question.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao observed that he could not suggest any cheapening method unless they dispensed with the inquiries, and the President inquired whether the former would suggest the lessening of the economic inquiry to which he replied that on the other hand the question of indebtedness should be more thoroughly examined.

The President asked Mr. Priestley whether anything more was done to which the latter replied that an examination of lease values was also done. The President added that the Government rightly attach much importance to lease values.

The committee finally answered question 7 in the negative.

The committee regret that besides the suggestion made under question 5, they are unable to suggest economies in any other direction, nor the substitution of the present system by any other.